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New Home Construction Rises in New England; Reds Ordered to Trial

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 17, 1940

In New England: Police Coercion Denied

The Federal Housing Administration gave out figures indicating a substantial increase in the number of new homes under construction throughout New England during the first half of the year. [Details: Page 9.]

Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Federal District Court ordered two Massachusetts Communists, Philip Frankfeld and Thomas F. P. O'Dea, removed to Washington for trial on charges of contempt of the Dies Committee. [Details: Page 9.]

Several witnesses in the Timilty laundry suit testified they had transferred their laundry business to the brother of Boston's Police Commissioner, but denied having been asked to do so by policemen. [Details: Page 9.]

Miss Mary E. Meehan, Assistant Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, disclosed the personal budget on which a $16.50 minimum wage for experienced office workers was established. She said over 20 per cent of the workers are paid less than the minimum. [Details: Page 9.]

Argentina Launches Aviation Program

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Following formation of a national committee to train 5,000 civilian airplane pilots, deputies introduced in the Chamber today a bill to authorize a bond issue of 6,000,000 pesos (about $1,800,000) to finance an extensive instruction program. Part of the sum would be used to subsidize aviation training centers.

In Washington: $1,661,891,494 Contracts Let

President Roosevelt disclosed that the National Defense Commission had cleared $1,661,891,494 of Army and Navy contracts in a little more than a month's time. He made public Commission reports giving a detailed account of the progress made in mobilizing materials, men, and machines in the Nation's defense effort. [Details: Page 7.]

Col. F. C. Harrington, Commissioner of the Work Projects Administration, announced the approval of $17,000,000 worth of WPA construction projects at Army and Navy posts.

Clarence E. Gauss, new United States Ambassador to Australia, was reported presenting his credentials to Lord Gowrie, Governor General of the Commonwealth.

The Justice Department ruled that United States citizens in Great Britain could enlist in the Royal Air Force without losing their citizenship provided they did not take a British oath of citizenship. [Details: Page 2.]

San Francisco Drops to 12th Place in Census

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Preliminary census figures released July 16 showed a decrease in population for San Francisco of 4,841 to 629,553. The decline was .007 per cent from the 1930 figure of 634,394. As a result San Francisco went down to twelfth place in the rank of the Nation's largest cities, having been passed by Washington, which climbed 176,284 to 663,153.

Probe of Aliens in Canal Zone Nears End

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone (AP)—Military authorities said that investigation of between 200 and 300 aliens employed on Panama Canal defense projects was nearing completion. No decision has been reached in the disposition of aliens lacking proper credentials for residence on the isthmus.

War Summary: Nazi Differences Delay Attack

German attack on Britain, long awaited, so far has not materialized. Reports in France said differences within the German High Command had delayed the attempt.

Britain's fleet, following the battle with the Italian fleet July 9, was back at Alexandria, Egypt, after being harrassed by Italian bombers during the trip. [Details: Page 5.]

Fighting in Africa continued with Italians attacking an outpost in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and occupying Moyale, in Kenya, which the British had evacuated.

Air raids were carried out extensively by British, Italians, and Germans. British airmen attacked numerous points in Germany, occupied France and the Netherlands, while Italians bombed numerous points on the north coast of Africa, including Alexandria.

In Rumania a protest from Bulgaria was lodged, charging Rumanian mistreatment of Bulgarian minorities in Dobruja—territory which Bulgaria seeks to recover from Rumania. Britain, meanwhile, said its prewar territorial guarantees to Rumania were no longer operative. [Details: Page 4.]

Baltic echo to "Tovarich" Stalin came as Latvia dropped the title of "Mr." and "Mrs." and substituted "Citizen" in the manner of the Bolshevik "Comrade." Figures on the recent elections show a 92 to 99 per cent yes for the Soviet-prepared lists. [Details: Page 4.]

Norway's Government in exile was reported to have protested to Sweden against the latter's decision to allow the transit of German war materials and men across Swedish territory to and from Norway.

The French Government of Marshal Pétain was reported to have demanded reparations from Britain for damage done to the French Fleet, according to a London Daily Mail dispatch. The French Government was reported to be moving to Paris this week end.

Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, remained in Rome giving no indication as to whether he would make a widely expected trip to Berlin on July 19.

Japanese warplanes in their twenty-first air raid on the Chinese provisional Capital at Chungking, dropped more than 300 bombs, mostly on areas already bomb-razed. In Shanghai, 3,000 Japanese residents approved a resolution urging the disarming of United States marines unless they apologized for their recent arrest of Japanese gendarmes.

In Tokyo the new Prime Minister, Prince Konoye, formed a government which is to be a virtual military dictatorship. [Details: Page 4.]

Backers Penalized, Almazan Charges

MEXICO, D. F., July 17 (AP)—Campaign headquarters of Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan charged July 15 that taxes of businessmen who openly supported his independent candidacy for president in the turbulent elections July 7 already have been increased as much as 49 per cent in retaliation by the Government.

The Attorney General's office, meanwhile, announced that all documents seized by Federal agents who raided General Almazan's offices July 12 with drawn pistols had been returned. He had obtained an injunction restraining police from future raids.

The Ministry of National Defense announced troops had been sent to Ocampo in Chihuahua State to investigate election disorders in which the Mayor was alleged to have slain a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Mexican Army.

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Special Session Called in Vermont

By the Associated Press

Montpelier, Vt., July 17

Gov. George D. Aiken today called a special session of the Vermont Legislature for July 24 to amend the law so that no special primary need be held to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate caused by the passing of Ernest W. Gibson.

If the law is changed, voting for the Senate candidates will take place at the regular primary on Sept. 10.

Women Plead For U. S. Ships For Children

Parents of 200,000 children now under fire in England have expressed their willingness to send them to safety and 5,000,000 homes are available for them in America but between lies the wide shipless Atlantic, said prominent women leaders of Massachusetts today in an appeal to the newspapers of the United States to assist in organizing women throughout the country in support of "American ships for the children of England."

The group of women organized yesterday under the leadership of Mrs. Phillips Ketchum of Natick, to urge the Government to provide ships for the removal of children under fire in England, grew in intensity and power today as several more prominent women leaders from various political and religious groups indicated their support and joined in a plea to the press of the United States for assistance.

A committee similar to the New England one was organized in New York yesterday under the chairmanship of Mrs. August Richard and is co-operating with the Massachusetts group. In their letter to the editors of the newspapers today the organization outlined its plan for bringing direct pressure upon the Government by having each State appoint a prominent woman to be sent to Washington to represent the women of her State in a mass demand upon the Government to provide ships for evacuation of children immediately.

Women Leaders

Indorsed by such prominent women leaders as Mrs. Eva Whiting White, President of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, Mrs. Alexander Steinert, President of the Women's City Club, Mrs. Max Katz, President of the League of Jewish Women's Organizations, Mrs. Endicott Peabody and Mrs. Samuel Cabot, the letter appeals to the American press in the name of universal humanity for assistance in making their movement known to the women of the United States.

The complete text of the letter follows:

"An open letter to the Newspaper Editors of the United States:

"Recognizing the power of the free press of the United States to inform the citizens of this Democracy on vital issues and to make known their opinion throughout the country we, the undersigned women, come to you in the name of Universal Humanity for the assistance which only you can provide.

"More than 200,000 children in England are at this moment re-

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

Quezon Proposes Totalitarianized Democratic Rule

MANILA, July 17 (AP)—President Quezon advocates a new form of democracy in which only one political party would exist and certain individual liberties would be restricted.

Addressing students of the University of the Philippines last night, Mr. Quezon termed democracy the best form of government on earth but said some of its failures were due to partisan politics which overthrew the necessary spirit of co-operation.

He asserted liberty was the most precious right of mankind, but that civilization made progress only at the expense of individual liberty.

"It is only through the necessary restraints upon individual liberty," he continued, "and cultivation of self-restraint to prevent abuse of that liberty that democratic governments can offer peace and security to people who live under them."

Mr. Quezon added that old concepts of property and property rights must yield to the demands of social justice in the interest of all component elements of society.

The President in a message to the National Assembly July 15 asked sweeping special powers, including the right to commandeer the services of any Filipino citizen, to meet serious economic problems growing out of the European war. He requested authority to control the Commonwealth's food resources, to require all citizens to render personal civil service, to prevent strikes and "unwholesome social agitation," and to commandeer ships.

Canada Not Invited To Havana Meeting

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 17 (CP)—Canada has not been invited to the Pan-American Defence Conference at Havana, July 20.

Responding to a question by Thomas Church, Toronto Conservative, in the House of Commons today, Prime Minister Mackenzie King said in a written reply: "If the question has reference to the meeting of the foreign ministers of the American republics which is opening in Havana, Cuba, on July 20, the answer is 'No.'"

British Close Burma Road To Central China

Japan says Hong Kong Colony will bar traffic in war munitions for three-month period.

TOKYO, July 17 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced tonight that Great Britain had agreed formally to close the Burma road lifeline of the Central Chinese Government and arms traffic into China from the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong.

The agreement, climaxing several weeks of negotiating between Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, is to take effect July 18.

An official spokesman said the arrangement would provide that Hong Kong, which as of Jan. 1 last year, prohibited the transport of arms toward China, will ban the movement of gasoline, trucks, railway equipment, and "other materials."

Munitions and war materials entering China via the Burma road will be halted for three months, it was said, after which new arrangements will be made.

British authorities in Burma and Hong Kong will contact Japanese consular authorities and arrange the method of putting the measures into effect, it was said.

Pact Challenged

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—Britain's reported agreement with Japan to shut off war supplies from the Chinese Central Government was challenged in the House of Commons today as "appeasement of an aggressor."

The word "appeasement" was used when members began questioning Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Geoffrey Mander asked Mr. Butler whether he thought "this act of appeasement of an aggressor was likely to be any more successful than previous attempts that had been made at Munich and elsewhere."

He was interrupted by cries of "shame!"

Mr. Mander turned to those who interrupted him and said angrily:

"That's exactly what it is—it is shameful."

Mr. Butler declined to comment on American protests against the closing of the Burma route.

Vital Burma Road: Page 4.

Japan swings into dictatorship; where does Wang stand? Page 4.

'Not a Candidate' Strategy Puts Roosevelt in Control; Women Win Platform Parity

Wide World

The Democratic Rank-and-File and Some Convention Leaders

Upper, left: Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York (left) faces camera with Senator Alben W. Barkley, Permanent Chairman of the Chicago Convention. Right: Mrs. Dorothy McAllister, Director of the Women's Division, addressing the Convention. Below: A general view of the 20,000 Democrats in attendance at the Party's twenty-eighth national conclave.

Nominations scheduled for tonight in plan now put forward by third-term group.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 17—With Administration forces apparently in full control, the Democratic Convention was going ahead swiftly today toward renomination at tonight's session of President Roosevelt for his third term effort.

The decisive intervention of Administration forces came last night immediately upon the setting-up of the permanent organization of the Convention and the assumption of the chair by Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky. Prior to that point the Convention had been in the hands of the National Chairman, James A. Farley, himself a nominal candidate for the nomination.

With Mr. Roosevelt's "correct" statement to the delegates last night pointing out that he is not a candidate for the third term nomination, but plainly inferring that he would bow to a draft or choice by acclamation, the Roosevelt managers swung the emphasis to their widespread delegate strength, revealed in a frenzied demonstration on the floor of the convention.

Under the Roosevelt plans, a full 24 hours is being cut from the long-drawn suspense here, with the renomination scheduled for tonight, the choice of a vice-presidential nominee tomorrow, and the platform to be presented late this afternoon.

Farley Bows to Inevitable

James A. Farley, National Chairman, today was bowing to the inevitable. His name, he insisted, would still be presented to the Convention, and he believed that Vice-President Garner, Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, and probably Senator Millard F. Tydings of Maryland would also be formally nominated. He declared that any effort to sidetrack these nominations and prevent a roll-call vote being completed in its entirety, would jeopardize the Party's chances for victory in November.

Senator Carter Glass of Virginia told reporters, "Mr. Farley has requested it and I will nominate him. It will be a brief and specific nomination."

The Roosevelt draft movement, it now appears, will take the form of a motion to make the first ballot unanimous, which is not expected to be opposed. Yet during the first ballot, various scattered regional totals will be recorded for the foregoing nominees and for others who will not be nominated but may be voted for.

As to the Vice-Presidency, it is still the hope of Administration forces—even if a slim one—to persuade Secretary of State Cordell Hull to be drafted. If he refuses definitely, the field is rather open.

In second preferred position is possibly Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace for his strength in the West and the respect in which he is held by many voters nationally as a thoughtful and sincere public man. He, it is confidently expected, would be prepared to accept the nomination, and there is little doubt that if Administration forces passed along the word, he could be nominated.

Other preferred candidates probably include Senator Barkley himself, Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, and Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois, and beyond this list, there are the outside chances of Vice-President Garner, Speaker Bankhead, Social Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, and even Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, one of the rebels here.

Nearer Nomination Than Before

Having stated formally and "correctly" that he is not a candidate for the third term nomination, President Roosevelt is today in reality more likely to be the nominee than ever.

His statement, read to the Convention amid scenes of frenzied "we want Roosevelt" demonstration, was really a point of etiquette. It established the fact that he is not a candidate in the political sense, down in the heat and dust of the Convention. But it left the clear inference that he will bow to a draft, will accept the nomination if it comes to him under conditions of unanimity, virtually by acclamation.

With no little drama, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky read these succinct words of the

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

President will accept and run, Willkie says: Page 3.

Other convention news: Pages 6. and 7.

Intimate Message from Chicago

President's Message to Convention Breaks Long Tension—Crowd Takes Over Session When Senator Barkley Reads 'Delegates Are Free'

By Richard L. Strout, Staff Correspondent

Chicago, July 17

Up to the remote topmost gallery of the Chicago Stadium last night the seats were crowded at the electrifying news that at long last Mr. Roosevelt's silence on the third term was to be broken. When the gavel of Presiding Officer Bankhead banged at five minutes past nine the great structure, whose size is difficult to convey unless one has actually seen it, was crammed to capacity. The battery of television lights, which are the most recent mechanical innovation of political campaigns, poured down their blinding ray like a sunbeam coming through an ordinary sitting room window on to the floor—though in tremendously amplified form—and were easily calculated to raise a tan on unfortunate delegates all the way across the hall.

Suddenly the convention had come alive; it was full of pep and life. Like a sleeper shaking off the night's slumber in a cold shower, it was quivering with alert expectancy. "They're going to read the will," ejaculated one spectator. With a secret like that to disclose at the end of an address any speaker, let alone the genial Mr. Barkley, was guaranteed the attention of his audience. Despite this, the session dragged at the outset and Mr. Barkley did not appear. In the interlude of music and preliminary speeches, which were as informal as a country fair, tension steadily mounted. The audience was asked to join in the singing, and did, resembling nothing so much as an old-fashioned day at the movies when slides were thrown on the screen and the family joined in.

Top Galleries Lost in Haze

The Philadelphia amphitheater of the Republicans was a streamlined elliptical structure, as gracefully curved and free of obstructions as an egg-shell. This Chicago Stadium is fully a third larger and is massive and utilitarian and ugly as the underside of a railroad bridge. Girders are exposed and the floor space seems big enough for a football game. Two complete rows of hanging galleries swing around the entire hall with occupants lost in blue haze, and looking up at the roof it resembles the under side of Brooklyn Bridge, as you pass beneath it on the 5 o'clock ferry.

At five minutes to 10 everybody in this great hall was pretty well sung out. Mr. Barkley came forward in a white suit and without preamble launched on his 17-page, 5,000-word address. He spoke deliberately. The amplifying system gave none of the confusing echo heard at Philadelphia, and carried his voice clearly, from the Canal Zone delegate on the floor to the standees beneath the "Real Orangeade" Neon sign in the remote second balcony under the girders.

At first the audience didn't seem to understand that Mr. Barkley was assaying humor, but when he declared that the Republicans' nomination of erstwhile Democrat Willkie was because they were "unwilling or afraid to nominate any man who had been a Republican for more than two years" they suddenly gave an appreciative roar, and watched for Mr. Barkley's affable grin from then on.

From the start the crowd was out for excitement. There was an electric tension in the air like a gathering thunderstorm. The first reference to Herbert Hoover brought boos and jeers. And then suddenly, in an extemporized reference to "Franklin D. Roosevelt" that did not appear in his prepared speech at all, Mr. Barkley set off a spark that hung fire, sputtered a fuse, and then set off the long-waited ovation.

Delegates Work Off Steam

There was a yell at the name. Mr. Barkley paused in what seemed to be genuine surprise. Delegates began to cheer, suddenly the organ pealed out and delegates lifted state banners and began to march. The ovation that followed gathered noise. It was obviously clearing the air, too, and giving pro-Roosevelt delegates a chance to work off steam in a situation that had become next to intolerable. Since Sunday the whole emphasis here has been on rifts within the Party, and the attitude and situation of Mr. Farley, although some 750 of the 1,000 or more delegates are pledged for Roosevelt and want a chance to show it. Now the chance had come. Mr. Barkley's surprised face, and the fact that the delay was using up radio time, were two supporting indications of the affair's initial spontaneity.

Grinning, Mr. Barkley rapped for order, pointing to his manuscript. The noise didn't stop, leaders holding state banners gathered under the speaker's rostrum. At 10:15 it was still going on, and the band was playing, though the mighty Stadium organ which can make the whole structure shake like a Mississippi steamboat when it lets go, ceased after its first blast.

The noise would subside and then a new gust would sweep the hall, including galleries, like wind going across grass. It was hard to tell how much of the noise was genuine and how much a sort of studied spontaneity, put on by delegates who knew they were staging a good show and wanted it made clear that they approved a certain man. It was noticeable that some state banners stayed at their places, conspicuous among them being Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, New Jersey, New York, and half a dozen others, though some delegates from each of these states joined the movement. Some delegates sat calmly amidst the excitement and one conspicuously read a newspaper.

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'Equal Voice' Right Granted By Convention

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 17—A new kind of platform committee is at work in the Democratic Convention today. For the first time in the experience of the major political parties, a group composed of approximately equal numbers of men and women is building the platform. This is the result of a resolution adopted without argument by the Convention last night giving women equal representation with men in the policy-defining body of the Convention.

This change in the 1940 rules did not come as a surprise; it has been very much in the air ever since the delegates met, and women have been preparing for it. Mrs. Dorothy McAllister, Director of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee, asked for it in her address to the Convention yesterday morning.

"Women cast 50 per cent of the vote," she said. "With the men of the Party, we carry the fight. We ought to have an equal voice in what we fight for."

'Women's Services Necessary'

Mrs. Thomas Buckley of Massachusetts presented the resolution to the Convention. Mrs. Mary T. Norton, Member of Congress from the 13th district of New Jersey since 1924, and an unofficial leader among Democratic women, spoke for the measure twice—once to second the convention resolution and earlier, to bring it to the attention of 4,000 women delegates and guests at a breakfast gathering. On both occasions she met with warm response. Her plea to the Convention for 50-50 representation included a word for isolationism.

"Never in the national history have the services of women been more necessary," she said to the packed stadium. "Selfish, money-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

British Army Seeks U. S. Fliers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 17 — Fully trained American pilots are now welcomed for service in the British Air Force.

Airmen with at least 250 hours of flying experience will be enlisted, the Ministry of Air has announced.

A new scheme has just been put into effect expediting the process of getting volunteer pilots from America across the Atlantic. The invitation for pilots from the United States comes as the result of a recent spurt in aircraft production in Britain and the speed up of deliveries of planes from America.

Planes Await Pilots

The earlier situation of idle pilots waiting for planes has now been reversed and there are, or soon will be, machines waiting for all American pilots who wish to enlist. The principal obstacle to Americans serving in the R. A. F. has now been removed. This is the oath of allegiance to the Crown which was formerly required and has now been waived. It is officially stated there is now no question of any American who would like to volunteer running the risk of losing his American citizenship as a result of serving in foreign forces.

There are plenty of recruits available in Britain to be trained for the R. A. F. in addition to the big Empire training schemes in Canada and Australia. The need is not for inexperienced volunteers who would require many months of training but for fully trained pilots who would need only a few weeks of experience with British models before going into action.

Experience Needed

Provided fliers have had minimum of 250 hours in the air, they are acceptable between the ages of 18 and 35 for active service and up to 48 for nonfighting services of various sorts. Pilots who pass physical requirements will be given a commission at once. British consuls throughout the United States have now received full instructions for handling inquiries. Air Vice Marshall L. D. McKean, of the United Kingdom Air Liaison Commission in Ottawa is also handling inquiries.

In addition to pilots, wireless operators are sorely needed and those who are expert at Morse code are virtually certain of acceptance as noncommissioned officers either as combined airgunners and wireless operators in planes or as ground wireless operators.

The formation of an American squadron comparable to the La-Fayette Escadrille which served in France before America entered the last war is a definite possibility, and is in fact favored by British air authorities. At present there are some Americans serving in the R. A. F. but the number is not large.

Enlistment Ruling

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The Justice Department said today that United States citizens in Great Britain need not fear loss of citizenship by enlisting in the Royal Air Force, so long as they do not take an oath of citizenship to a foreign power.

This statement was made in commenting on information from London that "great numbers" of Americans seeking to enlist in the R. A. F. had been "gratefully accepted."

Justice Department officials said informally that enlistment in foreign armies was forbidden only when some portion of the action occurred within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States.

This means, it was said, that no one may enlist or recruit others for foreign military service while either is in the United States nor may anyone provide transportation or encourage another to leave this country for the purpose of enlisting abroad.

A citizen could leave on his own initiative, however.

U. S. Volunteers

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—The possibility of forming aerial volunteers from the United States into special squadrons of the Royal Air Force was advanced by an authoritative source today.

"In time," the source added, American volunteers may "gradually be formed into flights and eventually into squadrons."

R. A. F.'s Record

LONDON (AP)—Though Britain is in need of more pilots, the showing of the Royal Air Force against the more-numerous Germans is attributed by neutral observers to the "better pilots and better machines" in the R. A. F.

How else, they ask, could Britain's air force, estimated at 2,700 first-line planes at the beginning of the war, have fought on even terms with the German air fleet, conservatively estimated at 6,000 first-line planes when the Polish campaign began?

The British flying personnel in France were remarkable for their youth, the feeling of fellowship that ran through all ranks, and for their technical education.

Discussions of their grim trade invariably sounded like "shop talk" among engineers. War was a thing of engine revolutions, meticulous calculation and advanced technicall thories.

Training Time Reduced

It took 18 months to train a British pilot before the war. Now official regulations have cut the period of training.

Student pilots must have a preliminary education equal to high school and two years of college in the United States. For two months they march like army rookies, study signaling, navigation, gunnery, bombing, engineering, photography, telephone construction, and reconnaissance, in classrooms.

Then, using the American-built Harvard trainer, they learn to fly.

Flying preparation is a far cry from the "six hours of solo and off to France" of the first World War.

Two Months of Flying

Two months of flying at all times, in all weather, follow.

German air prisoners have been "very young" in recent weeks, with bombers and machine-gunners aged 17 and pilots of 19 and 20. The British also believe their training system is better in teaching the individual. It never attempts to teach in the mass as Germans are said to do.

Individual Publicity Shunned

Few heroic figures emerge in the R. A. F. Unknown to the public, since the edict banning the publicizing of names, they are the toasts of the service which privately considers the army and navy a trifle old-fashioned.

Fighter pilots, the first World War's "Knights of the Air," are a sober and workmanlike lot now.

Nevertheless, fighter pilots reap the richest praise. They have accounted for most of the 2,548 German planes shot down—"known to be destroyed" is the Air Ministry's phrase—from the outbreak of the war to July 11. Bombers pounding airfields such as Amsterdam's Schipol and Rotterdam's Waalhaven have destroyed many more grounded planes.

'Sewing' Plane Parts Together Expedites 50,000-a-Year Goal

(One of the big problems in reaching the goal of 50,000 warplanes is to preserve the high standard of quality the American machine has established and yet find faster methods of production. Some of the steps taken in this direction are described in the following story by the Aviation Editor of the Associated Press who is on a tour of the leading plane factories of the United States.)

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A method of "sewing" together the metal parts of today's complicated warplanes, which promises to accelerate manufacture as the Nation drives for a production rate of 50,000 machines a year, is well beyond the experiment stage in our aircraft factories.

The sewing is an effective spot-welding process for the aluminum alloys which go into almost all modern warplanes.

This does not mean that the aircraft plants will begin turning out machines by the wholesale next week or even next year.

It does mean that, very slowly, the plants are overcoming some of the manufacturing "bottlenecks" now becoming evident as the Government seeks to gear them to national defense needs in what has been termed a period of limited emergency.

The old method, which is the riveting together of metal planes by small armies of skilled and semi-skilled workmen, is a production bottleneck which has grown up over a long period of years. Faster methods of fabricating did not lend themselves readily to the manufacture of planes in small lots of 100 or 200.

Each aluminum alloy rivet—there are 220,000 of them in a medium-weight bomber — was heated and then put in a dry ice refrigerator. It is a characteristic of the metal that heating and sudden cooling will make it soft and workable. Brought from the refrigerator and tapped into a plane's fuselage, wings or control surfaces, the rivet expands and hardens.

The spot welds take the place of rivets. This art has taken time to develop.

Now the spot welding of aluminum alloys is cutting down both manufacturing costs (by reducing the number of man-hours per plane) and the total period required to complete a plane. One of the new American dive-bombers, the Vought-Sikorsky shipboard fighter, has a fuselage completely spot welded and wings partly spot welded.

It took spot welding a long time to arrive in the aircraft industry, even though it is an old process in other industries, because aluminum alloys weld badly or burn through unless the proper pressure is applied to the parts, and the amount and time of the electric current flow are precisely gauged.

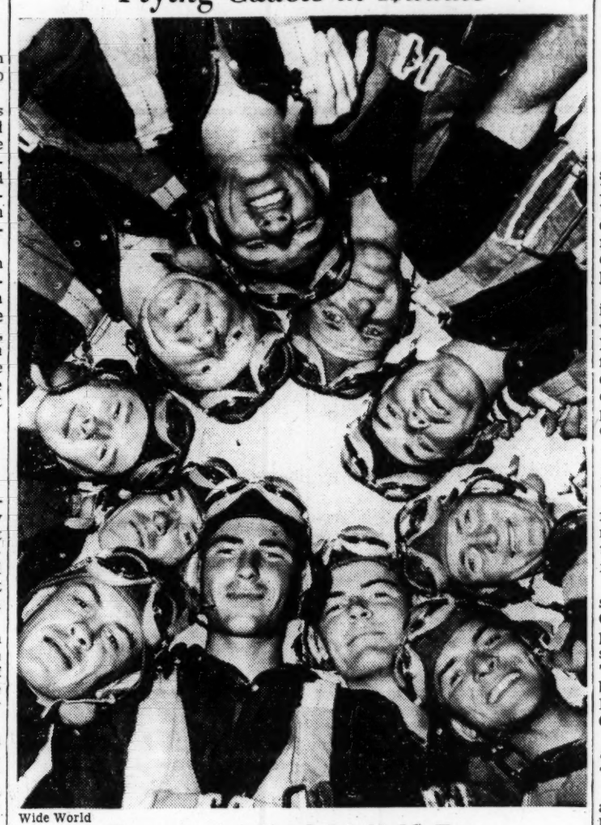
The development of an electron-tube control for timing the current whipped the worst of the welding problems.

Other airplane manufacturing processes are being "cleaned up" in anticipation of a production of 50,000 planes a year. While the production of American aircraft for military, airline, and private use probably never will attain the size and speed of automobile production, the airplane plants are borrowing boldly from Detroit to increase their efficiency.

In near-by Inglewood, the plant of North American Aviation, Inc., run by J. H. Kindelberger, a pioneer in the aircraft engineering field, more nearly approximates an automobile plant, in production methods, than any others I have seen. It was built for large, not small, orders of planes.

Mr. Kindelberger's first production premise is the manufacture of one type of plane. Most of the other plants go in for mixed-types.

Flying Cadets in Huddle



Wide World

'Formation' at Randolph Field, Texas

These former college football stars find it hard to break their gridiron habits although they have exchanged their headgears and shoulder pads for goggles, helmets, and parachutes, and are learning the ways of the United States Army Air Corps.

Small Air Pilot Training Field Makes 'Washouts' Cut Possible

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 16 (AP)—By a careful study of the young men who are streaming into the Army Air Corps primary training centers to swell the United States flying personnel in the air rearmament drive, instructors are discovering they can "condition" some candidates to be good pilots.

The "washout" or dismissal rate at Randolph Field, Texas, for many years the sole Army primary air training field, hovered around 50 per cent. Half the men were temperamentally unsuited to be pilots, or they lacked the high degree of muscular co-ordination needed.

Today, at nine "little Randolphs" scattered throughout the United States, the percentage of "washouts" is dropping.

Much of it is due to an analysis of a student's faults.

Here at the Ryan School of Aeronautics a full 62 per cent of the young men who apply to become "flying cadets" under the program which contemplates the production of 7,000 pilots a year for the Air Corps are graduated to undertake basic training. Such training is given now at Randolph Field, at San Antonio.

Get Personal Attention

The "little Randolphs" are small, and instructors can give each student more personal attention than used to be given at Randolph. The commercial instructors are supervised closely by Army officers. Part of the success of the "little Randolphs," of course, is due to the fact that the commercial schools are paid on an hourly basis. The more students who are graduated, the more money the schools receive.

Air training, even of the primary type required by the Army, is no sinecure. I went aloft with an Army pilot. The plane was a Ryan trainer, a low-wing, lightly-powered machine manufactured by T. Claude Ryan, now President of the company which built Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis."

Everything was fine until I heard a question in my earphones. "Want to stunt?" asked the pilot.

All right, I finally nodded, rather weakly. He caught the nod in his rear-view mirror in the front cockpit. He motioned that he was going to loop.

I looked up and saw the ground. It slid around, ever so slowly, until it was back where it ought to be.

"Slow roll," came through the earphones.

The nose of the plane came up slightly, and the ship began turning around on its horizontal axis, like a corkscrew.

"Whoa," I yelled, swallowing hard.

"More?"

I shook my head violently. He grinned in the mirror.

How Some Give Up

In time, I suppose, I could learn to like it, but I already had discovered what these youngsters had to go through to become pilots. It was plenty. Some of them give up. Some of them, once in a great while, quit from sheer fright.

A trainee at another "little Randolph," at Glendale, Calif., quit cold after reading repeated accounts of pilot fatalities in Europe. He couldn't be talked out of it. But others get funny ideas in the back of their heads which can be dissipated by a little patient study by the instructor.

The instructors' best advice is, "An airplane isn't going to hurt you so long as you don't mistreat it."

Normal social life does much to give the students a temperamental equilibrium.

Another human factor, pride, has much to do with the production of good flying personnel. At the Ryan school the current Cadet Captain is George W. Haney, a native of Waynesville, Mo., and a one-time buck private at March Field, Riverside, Calif. He is coming into the Air Corps the hard way—by written examination.

A strapping, modest fellow with a shy smile, he is at the top of his class in his studies and piloting ability, and he is working hard to stay there.

More French Refugees Arrive; Luxemburg Royalties on Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—The status of the United States as a refuge for European intellectual refugees had been enhanced today with the arrival, on the steamship Excambion of the American Export Line, of Jules Romains, author; Darius Milhaud, modernist composer; Julien Duvivier, French film director; Mme. Josef Beck, wife of the former Foreign Minister of Poland, and Mme. Charles de Ferry de Fontnouvelle, wife of the French Counsel General at New York.

Besides these refugees from France, all of whom expressed their intention of not returning while the Germans were in control, were Julian Green, novelist and Dr. Alexander Bruno, surgeon, both Americans. At the same time, State Department advices received here said that seven members of the Royal Family of Luxembourg were on their way to the United States on the Cruiser Trenton. The Grand Duchess Charlotte-Adelgonde, ruler of the little country, was not aboard.

Meanwhile, the refugee-relief picture was active with these developments:

The Golden Rule Foundation announced that Charles V. Vickrey, President, would propose before the Pan-American Conference at Havana that "Golden Rule Christmas gifts" be dispatched by the children and adults of the 21 American republics to the children and adults of war-stricken Europe and Asia.

Plans envisaged the giving of some gift by every citizen of the two Americas, be it only a boy's marble or a girl's rag doll, to express the thoughtfulness and sympathy of the American peoples for their "kinsmen" in war-torn nations of the world.

Officials of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, while praising the offer of Sir Evelyn Wrench whereby the British Government's postponed program for child evacuation to the United States would be taken over by the English Speaking Union and the Overseas League, stressed that the problem of transporting children to the United States was still far from solution.

"The Committee decided that it was not its function to urge modification of the American Neutrality Act to permit the sending of Red Cross ships for the children, as has been urged on this side," Eric H. Biddle, Executive Director of the Committee, declared. "That must remain a matter for the American Government and the Congress."

The American Committee of the Lutheran World Convention met today to plan a nation-wide financial campaign for the relief of the Lutheran Foreign Mission Fields which have been "orphaned" by the war. Thirty-three of the 45 Lutheran Foreign Mission Fields not maintained by Americans have been cut off from support by war developments, it was said.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Finland lost the lands and churches of 45 congregations, and was swept out of portions of 24 other congregation-districts, when Finnish Karelia was ceded to Russia, the National Lutheran Council declared. At the same time, the Russian seizure resulted in 55 per cent of the Methodist Church members in Finland leaving their homes, the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church said.

Wheeler Gets Safe Lead In Senate Race

HELENA, Mont., July 17 (AP)—Isolationist Burton K. Wheeler, seeking renomination by Montana Democrats for a fourth term in the United States Senate, outdistanced Attorney General Harrison J. Freebourn today as additional returns from yesterday's primary election were tallied.

Senator Wheeler, now attending the national Democratic convention at Chicago, established a lead with the reporting of the first precinct. Mr. Freebourn, under indictment on a Federal income tax evasion charge, campaigned as a Townsend Plan champion.

Returns from 510 of Montana's 1,195 precincts gave: Wheeler 44,256; Freebourn 12,201.

E. K. Cheadle Jr., Shelby, former Republican State Chairman, led in a three-way race for the Republican Senatorial nomination.

Miss Jeannette Rankin of Missoula, the first women elected to Congress and a nationally-known peace advocate, maintained a slight edge over Dr. Jacob Thorkelson of Butte, the incumbent, in the race for the Republican nomination for first district Congressman.

Returns from 143 of the district's 414 precincts gave: Rankin 2,493; Thorkelson 2,374.

Lieut. Gov. Hugh Adair, Helena, appeared to be spoiling the comeback attempt of former Representative Jerry J. O'Connell, Hamilton. Mr. Adair was well ahead of both Mr. O'Connell and Mike Mansfield, Missoula, in the race for the Democratic nomination for First District Congressman.

Returns from 185 of the district's 414 precincts gave Adair 7,721; O'Connell 6,465; Mansfield 5,148.

Representative James F. O'Connor, Livingston, was unopposed for Democratic renomination in the Second District. Melvin Hoiness, Billings, led William M. Ruffcorn, Glasgow, for the Republican nomination.

Gov. Roy E. Ayres of Lewistown, seeking Democratic renomination, took a slight lead over Arthur F. Lamey, Havre attorney and State Democratic Chairman, in the hottest of the State races.

Mayor Charles Hauswith of Butte and Sam C. Ford, Helena attorney, were battling to lead a field of five in the race for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Britain Reports On 7,000 Internees Shipped Overseas

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—The Government announced today "some 7,000" male civilian internees had been sent overseas and "some 12,500 men and 3,800 women of enemy nationality or stateless but formerly German or Austrian" now are interned in Britain.

Charges that anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist refugees were put on board the ill-fated liner Arandora Star with Nazis and Fascists were made in the House of Commons yesterday. The ship was torpedoed by a German submarine July 3 while on its way to Canada with the internees, with 968 fatalities.

Mr. Anthony Eden, War Minister, replying to questions from various parts of the House, said his department understood that the liner carried only category "A" aliens and did not include any refugees.

Mr. George Russell Strauss, Labor, asked Mr. Eden if he was aware that "some men who had been sentenced to terms of imprisonment by the Nazis and had been beaten by the Nazis and had been accepted in this country by the Czech refugee committee" were on board.

Mr. Josiah C. Wedgwood, another Labor member, insisted that men in categories A. B. and C were on the ship.

Mr. Eden said that in view of the information disclosed in the House his department would make further inquiries into the matter.

Elks Back Defense, Bar Troops Abroad

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—A National Defense Commission to cooperate to the fullest extent with the Government was organized by the B. P. O. E. in a resolution adopted at its national convention July 16.

The resolution opposed sending American soldiers to Europe, but advocated the strongest measures of defense "for our own shores and national honor."

Naming of the committee members was left to Joseph G. Buch of Trenton, N. J., who was elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the nation's 600,000 Elks.

Red Revolutionary Plot Exposed in Lahore, India

LAHORE, India, July 17 (AP)—A Communist movement aimed at revolution in India was reported by Premier Sir Sinandar Hyat Khan at a secret session of the Punjab Assembly, it was stated authoritatively.

The Premier was reported to have quoted from secret Communist publications. The Assembly approved the arrest of five members of the House under defense regulations.

Corps Adds Ambulances

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—The American Ambulance Corps of Great Britain to which Americans have contributed £115,000 since its formation a month ago, already has 100 ambulances in service throughout the country, and has acquired an additional 160 cars.

Spain Severs Relations With Chile on 'Red' Issue

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 17 (AP)—Spain has severed diplomatic relations with Chile after more than a year of dispute stemming from the Spanish Civil War.

Relations between Chile's Popular Front Government and the Spanish Nationalist Government of Gen. Francisco Franco had been strained over Chile's refusal to surrender a group of Spanish Republican refugees sheltered in the Chilean Embassy in Madrid.

A high Chilean official, apprised of the Spanish action last night, said he could scarcely believe the "rude and absurd news," but added the Government would "take suitable measures to meet such an unusual and incomprehensible attitude."

A few weeks after Chile recognized the victorious Franco Government of Spain, April 5, 1939, Nationalist troops sought custody of 17 Republican refugees in the Chilean Embassy in Madrid on criminal charges.

Chile declined to recognize the Nationalist view that they were criminals and maintained it had the right to grant them political asylum and to take them out of Spain.

Ultimately Franco permitted four of the refugees to proceed to the French border, but 13 have remained in the Embassy.

Last Aug. 9 the Chilean Foreign Ministry announced it had broken off negotiations with Spain in the dispute.

Count Luca de Tena, named as Spanish Ambassador to Chile, never assumed his post.

[The Chilean Chargé d'Affaires in Madrid was handed his passport last night and the Spanish Government ordered its diplomatic representatives in Chile to return home immediately.]

It was announced that the Brazilian Embassy would handle Chilean affairs in Spain.

Spain Explains

MADRID, July 17 (AP)—The Spanish Government said today in a statement that it severed diplomatic relations with Chile because it was "protecting and aiding Red elements who fled from Spain," and that protests met with "only hostile invasions."

The Chilean Government, the statement said, is "supporting all campaigns of impudences, injuries and grossnesses in the press against our Nation and institutions."

It charged that orators "gravely insulted Spain and her glorious Caudillo (Gen. Francisco Franco) in speeches broadcast over the official radio" in the presence of the President and several Ministers of the Republic, at a meeting in Santiago June 17.

Chile's Plans

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 17 (AP)—Informed sources indicated Chile would entrust its affairs in Madrid to the diplomatic representatives of Argentina or Brazil following Spain's severance of relations with Chile.

The Spanish Chargé d'Affaires visited the chancellery to relay a note from his government advising of the Spanish decision.

BAHIA, Brazil, July 17 (AP)—Passengers arriving from Europe on the Brazilian liner Pocone said today that Salvador Dali, Spanish surrealist painter, had been arrested in Spain on charges of opposing the regime of Gen. Francisco Franco.

Breckinridge Charts Five Ways U. S. Can Aid Britain Turn Tide

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 17—Decrying the defeatist argument of "Hitler men and their fellow travelers" that the United States could not help Great Britain now even if it wanted to, Col. Henry Breckinridge, formerly Assistant Secretary of War and an ardent advocate of all possible aid to the British, had made public today a five-point program to help England.

The program, which Colonel Breckinridge urged in an address at a mass meeting held by the Morris County Chapter of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies here last night, called for:

1. Mobilization of idle American merchant vessels for evacuation of children from the British Isles, sending American naval vessels to convoy them if the Germans refused to grant safe conduct.

2. Extension to England of the services of 1,000 American pilots "to knock the Nazi bombers out of the air and turn the tide of war."

3. Supplement British sea power and send her food and material of all descriptions.

4. Initiate universal military service at once.

5. "Send the Nazi agents and the Fascist camorra home and have at least one less center of conspiracy operating under the cloak of diplomatic immunity."

U. S. Would Be Next

Colonel Breckinridge held that Hitler and Mussolini would only wait for the best time to declare war on the United States after the conquest of Great Britain.

"For weal or woe, the British fleet is our Atlantic fleet," he continued. "For the last 25 years, American policy has been based on the holding of the Pacific by the American fleet while the British fleet held the Atlantic. It is of no concern whether or not this was a sound policy. It has been and is our policy. If we let the British fleet be destroyed, we deserve the fate awaiting the people who are armed to defend only one of its coasts. . . .

"A two-ocean navy cannot be built and manned with trained personnel in less than seven years. If the British fleet is destroyed, it is improbable that we can ever catch the sea power of the conquerors, because they will start with a shipbuilding capacity greatly superior to our own. It is immaterial whether or not we like England. We have built our security upon the existence of her sea power in the Atlantic. With the destruction of that sea power disappears our security. To permit its destruction is the height of folly and possibly suicide."

No Troops a "Fallacy"

Colonel Breckinridge found "fallacy" in the argument that American troops should never again be sent to fight on European battlefields.

"Those who put it forth," he said, "seem to think it is better to fight the Nazi on our home grounds after he has conquered every other free nation. That idea is just the contrary of the Nazi scheme. He prefers to do his fighting on somebody else's land. It is one point on which I agree with him. I would rather fight him from the air over Berlin than over New York. . . .

"It is said that we are not our brother's keeper, or at least, that we have no brothers among the nations. A short time ago, I think we had a number of brothers among the nations of the world. . . . Every nation that loved liberty, organized freedom within its borders, and dealt justly with its neighbor was our brother. But they are gone, probably forever, unless we save them. . . ."

Nazi invincibility is a myth, Colonel Breckinridge held, recalling that all his weapons were invented by Americans — the airplane, submarine, and caterpillar tractor, the basis of the tank. He held the free men of the earth would defeat Nazism in any element he chooses—"on land, at sea, and in the air."

Argentina Expands in Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The Aero Club Argentino announced it will co-operate with the Government's plan for military preparation by contributing a formation of 5,000 civil pilots, to be ready by 1944. These will constitute an army reserve.

The Club today has more than 1,000 fully trained pilots and it is calculated that these, after a finishing-off course at the Army or Navy bases, will be ready next year.

There have been 2,000 applications for registration as pilot-aspirants since the need for air preparation was emphasized officially, and the Director of the Civil Aeronautical Department said he is satisfied with the results of the census he has taken of national resources. At the rate inquiries are coming in he expects to choose from 20,000 aspirants. A national commisison is being formed to superintend the formation of the civil pilots corps.

In Chile, where preparation is equaly vigorous though on a smaller scale, the Minister of National Defense has asked for private donation of appropriate land as emergency airports.

The public has been asked to realize the importance of the air arm in the defense of a country with nearly 3,000 miles of coastline.

The Government is planning to acquire American bombing and fighting planes. Virtually all the Italian and German equipment is being discarded—the former because it proved unsatisfactory and the later principally because of replacement difficulties.

Mexican Rail Pay Cut

MEXICO, D. F., July 17 (AP)—The 50,000 employees of Mexico's National Railways must accept a general wage reduction totaling 1,800,000 pesos ($360,000) a month to save the lines from "financial chaos," they were told by their general executive committee.

The committee asserted the railways had accumulated a debt of 13,000,000 pesos ($2,600,000) since President Cardenas expropriated them in 1938 and turned them over to the workers for operation. It was understood this debt was piled up chiefly by operating losses and unpaid taxes.

The committee acted in support of President Cardenas' recent order for economy measures similar to those he drafted for the Government petroleum industry.

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President Will Accept And Run, Willkie Says

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 17—The trend of the Democratic National Convention is eminently gratifying to Republican presidential nominee Wendell L. Willkie who today predicted that President Roosevelt would not only be nominated on the first ballot but would accept renomination. renomination."

Mr. Willkie construes the President's message to Chicago, read to the delegates last night by Senator Alben W. Barkley, as revealing his willingness to run for a third term and opening the way for the convention to "draft" his services.

He believes that when Mr. Roosevelt told the delegates that they were "free to vote for any candidate" the President frankly let it be known that they were equally free to vote for him, and that will be all right with Mr. Willkie who emphasized again that he would rather oppose the President in the coming election than any other Democrat.

Mr. Willkie, entertaining a small group of correspondents in his hotel room, listened to the Democratic proceedings until late last night and said that he felt rather complimented that his name was mentioned by Senator Barkley more often than Mr. Roosevelt's itself. When the convention began its long and tumultuous ovation at the first reference to the President, the Republican candidate gave a sigh of relief and remarked; "my worries are over. That seems to me the answer," and when Senator Barkley later read the authorized statement on behalf of the President, he said for the record:

Predicts He'll Run

"I'll make the same prediction I made to you the other night, namely that the President will be nominated on the first ballot," and then he added, "and will accept renomination."

Acting as informal host to the newspaper correspondents who are here with him on his pre-campaign vacation, Mr. Willkie alternately sat in his shirt sleeves or lounged more comfortably on a big davenport in his room and kept up a running but off-the-record comment on the convention deliberations. While munching an occasional sandwich, he seemed almost more nervous than when he was listening to his own nomination at Philadelphia so concerned is he lest anything shall deprive him of the opportunity to oppose Mr. Roosevelt this fall. In the end he felt that Senator Barkley's address was a reasonably good defensive talk, but defensive all the way.

Condemning the "speculative orgies" of the twenties which played a disastrous role in bringing about the collapse of 1929 Mr. Willkie made it clear that he favors the strongest possible action by the Federal Government to prevent such uncontrolled gambling in stocks.

Against Wild Speculation

It is Mr. Willkie's determination that if a Republican Administration succeeds the New Deal this fall, the conditions of mounting prosperity which he foresees shall not be undermined and sacrificed by dangerous overexpansion of bank credit and wild speculation. He is prepared to use the full authority of the Treasury and Federal Reserve Bank to forestall these developments.

Mr. Willkie's policy on this critical issue, already touched upon at some length in these dispatches yesterday in connection with his interviews with Carl Snyder, author of "Capitalism the Creator," was brought more sharply into focus in his comment on Speaker William B. Bankhead's keynote address before the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

Asked by the correspondents to comment on Mr. Bankhead's speech, Mr. Willkie first made one or two sketch observations, then apparently becoming interested in the subject, called in his secretary to dictate a more careful statement, practically rewrote it in editing and later telephoned a short insert from his room. This accumulation of his comment did not come from any hesitancy or lack of words, which are always at his command, but from his evident desire to put out a substantial statement of his view rather than to be satisfied with a casual press conference retort.

His final statement was as follows:

Agrees Fully With Bankhead

I found myself in complete accord with Speaker Bankhead in his condemnation of the speculative orgies of the twenties. I agreed with him in his strictures about the unloading on the public during the same period of common stocks beyond their true value.

I always have thought that such speculation was to be condemned whether it was in the securities of utility companies, vending machine companies or took the form of gambling in foreign exchange, such as German marks.

I am very proud that I had absolutely nothing to do with that phase of American economic life. I have devoted a substantial part of my time during the past seven and a half years to protection . . . seven and a half years to protecting the investments of the people against the assaults of their own government.

I also was very happy to hear Speaker Bankhead commend the passage of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation which guaranteed bank deposits up to $5,000.

My very good friend, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, was chiefly responsible for securing the passage of that Act.

Mr. Willkie firmly declined to expand his sly reference to speculation in the sale of securities of "vending machine companies" and "gambling in German marks" but it was assumed by all present that he was referring to reports which quietly have circulated in Republican circles for several years that Mr. Roosevelt, prior to his election, was concerned in stock sales in these fields.

Follows Snyder Thesis

Mr. Willkie's emphasis upon the need of a vigorous curbing of "speculative orgies" is in line with the thesis outlined with great force and documentation by Mr. Snyder, himself one of the pioneers of the Federal Reserve System, whose book Mr. Willkie has read and praised highly. This thesis is that recurring business cycles are largely due to over-expansion of bank credit and the wild speculation which follows, and that with strong credit control by the Federal Government, acute business depressions can be prevented.

Other developments at this busy vacation headquarters of the Republican nominee include:

1—Announcement that former President Hoover will visit Mr. Willkie in a few days and is desirous of doing everything possible to aid in the coming campaign. Mr. Hoover was reported as being 100 per cent behind Mr. Willkie and willing to take the stump for him, if that should prove desirable.

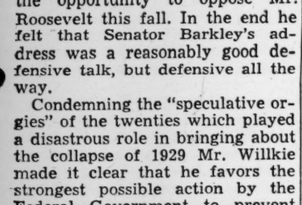
2—A conference between Mr. Willkie and Paul Smith, Editor and General Manager of the San Francisco Chronicle, dealing particularly with the independent Willkie movement in California. Mr. Smith said that there are 4,000 youngsters standing by in California, mostly Democrats, eager to promote the election of the man they consider their own candidate, but that it is necessary that they be organized and work separately from the regular Republican organization.

Support From New Mexico

3—Typical of the same independent and Democratic support which appears to be attracted to Mr. Willkie, Judge Joseph L. Dailey, one of the leading Democrats of New Mexico and formerly an assistant to Rexford G. Tugwell as Western Director of the Rural Rehabilitation Administration, called on Mr. Willkie to pledge his support to his candidacy.

4—Gov. George Wilson of Iowa is due here Thursday to confer on agricultural problems and to arrange a conference of farm leaders in Des Moines which Mr. Willkie will attend sometime before his acceptance speech, also to discuss issues with cattlemen and agricultural leaders from neighboring states. Mr. Willkie will go to Denver Friday to have lunch at the Denver Stock Yards as the guest of Joseph Schumacher of the Western Livestock Association.

Mr. Willkie is devoting a great deal of time to his campaign plans and is on the telephone at least once, sometimes twice a day with Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, his national campaign manager. Representative Charles Halleck of Indiana, who nominated Mr Willkie at Philadelphia will fly here this week to work out final details for the notification ceremonies at Elwood.



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8,500 Battle Blazes In Northwest Forests

MISSOULA, Mont. (AP) — A battle against widespread forest fires in Montana and Idaho—a fight that included the loss of an airplane pilot—appeared to be turning July 17 in favor of the army of fire fighters.

Forest Service officials, who have sent 8,500 men into the timberlands to cope with nearly 1,000 lightning-started blazes said, that all fires soon may be under control.

Bahamas Thank King for Duke

Legislature votes its thanks to Crown for appointment; Prepares warm greeting.

NASSAU, Bahamas, July 17 (AP) —The Bahamas' Colonial Legislature has voted unanimous thanks to King George VI for his order sending the Duke of Windsor here as Governor General.

Even as the Duke and his American-born Duchess were reported ready to fly from Lisbon, Portugal, to his new duties here, the Legislature considered a proposal to renovate Government House, in which the couple will make their official residence.

The present Governor, Sir Charles Dundas, proposed an appropriation of £2,000 for redecoration of the two-story structure.

The Legislature approved a letter to the King thanking him for "the great honor you have conferred on our colony by selecting your brother to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief."

To the Duke, a message was addressed promising "a warm welcome and our wholehearted support and co-operation in your Administration."

Official and citizens' receptions were hastened in view of reports Edward and the Duchess would fly here shortly. If the couple left Lisbon Thursday morning, they could arrive here by way of New York and Miami by the week end.

Sir Charles, who is to be transferred to the Governorship of Uganda, had disclosed that he intended to leave Nassau for New York July 31, so he apparently will have a fortnight in which to acquaint the former King with his new duties.

Once Pirate Lair

NASSAU, Bahamas, July 17 (AP) —When the Duke of Windsor becomes Governor of the Bahamas, he will use a great seal of office 222 years old that still reads:

"Destroy the pirates, restore commerce.

That motto illustrates the strange contrast between the respectful civic pageantry with which Edward and his Duchess will be greeted and the belligerent welcome that warlike buccaneers gave the Bahamas' first Governor more than two centuries ago.

According to modern tradition, the Duke will be greeted by a guard of native constabulary, a Boy Scout drum corps and enthusiastic townspeople. An extra supply of British flags will decorate Nassau's streets. A brief holiday will mark the famous new Governor's advent before the capital settles down again to preparing for next winter's crop of wealthy tourists.

A thousand pirates gathered to welcome Capt. Woodes Rogers, the first Governor, when he sailed into Nassau Harbor one fine day in 1718 with a British war vessel and a small armed force. Captain Rogers had gained some fame, before his appointment, by rescuing Alexander Selkirk, the real Robinson Crusoe, from the island of Juan Fernandez.

Long a Pirate Stronghold

For many years, British pirates and French corsairs had used the intricate passageways among the Bahama Islands for headquarters from which to make plundering forays on Spanish galleons richly laden with loot from Mexico and Peru. The nettled Spaniards, in turn, retaliated with periodic raids on English settlements, occasionally burning a few towns:

Captain Rogers arrived with explicit instructions from the King to rid the Island of these sea scavengers.

His mission amused the swaggering pirates who had either bribed or cowed private Bahaman rulers and thus gained immunity from interference. So, resplendent in their stolen finery, they gathered in Nassau to carouse and meet this Governor who had been sent to destroy them.

Captain Rogers, himself a reformed buccaneer, adopted diplomacy and a stern courage. He offered full pardons to those pirates who would mend their ways, and many accepted. The recalcitrants received summary treatment.

Eight ringleaders were executed in one day. Some fled in haste

Islands Rich in History

The Bahamas—a scattered chain of some 700 island and islets of which about 20 are inhabited—are rich in historical lore.

It was only 200 mile away, at San Salvador, that Columbus first set foot on the New World in 1492. The aboriginals, called Lucayans by the discoverer, were virtually exterminated by the Spaniards. Many were sent to work in Hispaniola's mines.

Following the common practice of claiming huge slices of the New World, King Charles I gave the Bahamas to one of his favorites in 1629. Slow private colonization followed until the pirates took charge. For years, these buccaneers, among them the notorious William Teach, better known as "Blackbeard," held sway.

The reformation started by Governor Rogers was interrupted once when the Spaniards captured Nassau, but a British official from South Carolina, using more guile than force, recovered the capital for England.

After the American Revolution, several thousand British loyalists fled to the Bahamas with their slaves, more than doubling the colony's population.

The Bahamas, indeed, have profited considerably through the years from internal troubles of the United States. During the American Civil War, the islands offered a refuge for blockade runners smuggling badly needed supplies to aid the Southern cause. During this period, the Colony enjoyed an era of unparalleled prosperity. The volume of trade rose to a peak of $50,000,000 in 1864.

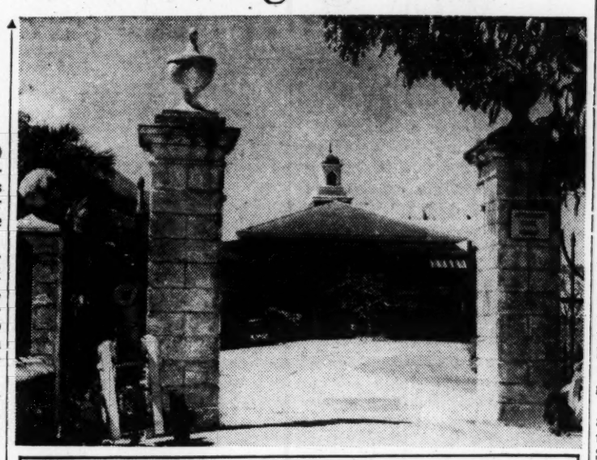
Base for Rum Runners

Again, during the United States' prohibition era, the Bahamas served as headquarters for rum runners. The tiny Island of Bimini, only 60 miles from the Florida coast, was a convenient base and became the scene of many fights among rum runners themselves.

In contrast, it is a serene colony that the Duke of Windsor will govern. Tourist trade is the principal industry. Some 18,000 visitors arrive annually on cruise ships and yachts, by airliner and steamer from Miami.

A period of social activity each winter season follows the Miami-to-Nassau sailing race in which some of the United States' fastest yachts compete.

Altogether, the Duke will rule some 60,000 permanent residents, a majority of them Negroes. The natives not engaged in tourist trade find a livelihood in sponge collecting, lumber cutting, and the farming of tomatoes and sisal hemp.



Map by a Staff Artist

Government House, Nassau, Bahamas

This is where the Duke and Duchess of Windsor will reign and entertain, the official residence of Bahama Governors which, erected in 1801 on Fitzwilliam's Hill, commands a splendid view of the island, the location of which is shown by the map.

Australian Farms Supplying Ergot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The war has given rise to a new rural industry in Australia. Since the New South Wales Department of Agriculture announced some time ago that it was prepared to supply cultures of ergot fungus free of charge to farmers who desired to produce ergot commercially, so many applications have been received that the Department cannot fill them. Ergot contains certain elements much used in the care of the wounded in war.

The common ergot is a fungus of certain cereals and grasses, developing best on rye. In areas with a cool, moist climate it occurs naturally. Like many other fungi, ergot is readily developed in the laboratory and considerable quantities can be produced by the biologists. The method of introducing the fungus to rye is to spray it over the crop at the early flowering stage.

Canada Bans Periodicals From U. S. of Socialists

OTTAWA, July 17 (AP)—The National Revenue Department announced last night Labor Power, official organ of the Socialist Union Party published monthly in Brooklyn, N. Y., has been banned from Canada.

Weekly People, official organ of the Socialist Labor Party and published in New York, also has been prohibited.

These are the Bahamas

There are 661 keys and over 3,000 reefs in the Bahama Islands

Portugal Names New Envoy

LISBON, July 17 (AP)—Nobre Guedes, Director of the Technical Department of the Education Ministry, has been appointed Portuguese Minister to Berlin, replacing Dr. Veiga Simoes. Senhor Guedes, who founded the Portuguese youth movement to train children in the nationalist spirit, has often visited Germany.

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Tugwell Declares All Cities Face Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—New York City's problems became those of San Francisco and Boston, Cincinnati and Chicago, yes, the problems of New Orleans and Cleveland, all the big cities of the United States, when Rexford G. Tugwell, Chairman of New York's Planning Commission and former Undersecretary of Agriculture, told businessmen and planners here about his job.

Especially was the similarity between New York and San Francisco marked. Both are major seaports. Both depend on commerce and the management of large national and international firms for their livelihood. Each "was planned badly. Each has decaying centers and growing suburbs."

Will the world's latest trend, the autarchy or self-sufficiency of continents, leave both New York and San Francisco on the outer bound of the Nation? Will the major centers of civilization move inward? To these questions Mr. Tugwell had a simple answer, "I don't know."

When asked if he thought large American cities should decentralize because at present they are extremely vulnerable to air attacks, Mr. Tugwell said: "The idea is fantastic. It's impractical. It's impossible. If we started now to move or decentralize our large cities, it would all be over in Europe and over here before we got very far."

The major "tools" used by Mr. Tugwell and his planning associates in solving New York's problems are "not novel," he said. But the novelty is that New York has combined all these tools in the power of one agency. Here they are:

1. **A master plan.**
This master plan is not something which can be filed, or plotted, Mr. Tugwell said. It is an ideal in the minds of those who love their city. It is a visualization on an adequate scale of what their city would be in the future, everything fitted together, and nothing out of place, enough schools but not one too many, enough sewers, but not too many, enough water for every need, but not twice as much as that.
Any new project from a borough or from a real estate developer should fit into its proper place in the master plan, Mr. Tugwell said. Not only spacial relationships should be considered with each new project, but time relationships as well. Is it opportune? Can we pay for it now or by such and such a date?

2. **Capital budget.**
This "tool" puts the city's planning in proper monetary relationship. It looks forward over a number of years. Of course, Mr. Tugwell said, no one can foresee factors such as the future of tax revenue, the values of real estate, or the spread of public works program. But we must do what we can.
Every year, the planning executive said, New York's commission revises its master plan and its capital budget for the next six years. It comes as close as possible to a stable plan for the city.

3. **Zoning.**
This is an old planning tool, Mr. Tugwell said, but it is useful because it tends to stabilize neighborhoods. It enables people to invest in homes and businesses with confidence that they will not run down. It tends to stabilize real estate values and a city's tax revenue. Mr. Tugwell agreed that zoning could be used to the advantage of real estate interest against others and cast an entire planning program in doubt, but he said, citizens must be alert to prevent such perversions.

4. **Custody of the city map.**
This tool seems unimportant, the planner said, but when one realizes a street cannot be changed, a sewer cannot be rerouted or built, a development cannot be begun until the permission of the agency controlling the city map has been secured, then such a tool is absolutely essential for successful city planning.

The combination of these four tools in the hands of one civic agency with the eventual good of the city at heart must be had, Mr Tugwell believes, for civic planning success.

Swinging from this discussion of planning tools, Mr. Tugwell tackled "the major problems of practically all American cities—the decaying center, the growing suburbs. "Must we permit one set of businessmen to ruin another?" he asked. "There must be a better way."

This better way means "making suburbs out of the downtown," developing cities in which children could play, people could have homes and flowers, where there could be schools and civic and cultural centers. These downtown suburbs must be beautiful and inviting, Mr. Tugwell insisted. "Instead every American city is growing uglier and uglier downtown."

How to do all these things, Mr. Tugwell said, is the job of planning, the job of people with a master plan, a capital budget, and the sincere co-operation of an intelligent and progressive citizenship. In view of the need, the New York planner forecast "a renaissance in municipal government everywhere must begin."

Bogged Plane Prompts 'Get a Horse' Shout

ALAMOSA, Colo. (AP)—The crowd that gathered at Alamosa airport to see one of the United States' new four-motored bombers soon was shouting "Get a horse!" The 20-ton ship got off the runway and bogged down in soft earth. Two big highway trucks couldn't pull it out. Finally it had to be jacked up, and planks were placed under the wheels so that it could regain hard soil.

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Bulgars Put Pressure On Claim to Dobruja

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—Great Britain considers itself under no further obligation to Rumania under its old guarantee to help the Rumanians resist any threat to their independence, Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 17—A strong protest against the alleged persecution of the Bulgarian population inhabiting Southern Dobruja was lodged in Bucharest yesterday by the Bulgarian Minister to Rumania. The note cites a series of reported abuses and declares that the conduct of local Rumanian authorities in Dobruja is "not conductive to peace in the Balkans."

According to this Bulgarian version, when Russia occupied Bessarabia, the Rumanians hastily evacuated all their troops and civil authorities from Southern Dobruja. The Bulgarians, had they wished to, could have walked in and taken the region over unopposed. But the Bulgarians decided not to take advantage of the situation, hoping to achieve their ends in more permanent fashion through negotiation.

"We want good relations with our neighbors and rely upon their sense of justice and promises to right our grievances. However, they tend to evade the issue by indefinite postponement and it becomes increasingly difficult to restrain our own people." This was the way a prominent Bulgarian put the situation.

Nationalists Disgruntled

At present the Bulgarian Nationalists are especially disgruntled because the Rumanians have reoccupied the disputed area and are reported to be requisitioning food and property without compensation. It is also stated that several prominent local Bulgarians have been arrested, including one of Dobruja's leading journalists.

Regardless of the factual basis for these alleged incidents, Bulgarians are becoming increasingly vocal over the fate of Southern Dobruja, whose return to them they had been led to expect in the near future.

Thus after the Germans, entering Paris, had occupied Neuilly—the place where the treaty most odious to the Bulgarians was signed, in one by which they lost Southern Dobruja and their outlet to the Aegean Sea—the German Minister in Bucharest officially called at the Rumanian Foreign Office and notified the Bulgarian Government of the fact. The inference seemed obvious then that the provisions of the treaty soon would be voided.

Now, however, the Bulgarians suspect that the Rumanians' recovery of courage and the reoccupation of Dobruja is due possibly to a German guaranty of a status quo there and elsewhere for the time being.

These Bulgarian suspicions seem to be partly confirmed by the fact that Rumania, which in the recent past never has seriously contested Bulgaria's historical and racial claim to the ceded area, has published articles tending to give Rumanians a majority of population and also to lump Southern Dobruja together with Northern Dobruja, to which the Bulgarians never have aspired.

Move for Autonomy

An added cause for Bulgarian alarm is the reecnt appearance in Sofia of pamphlets secretly published by Dobrujan émigrés advocating autonomy for the whole district of Dobruja. Plans for setting up a separate Dobrujan State under their influence first were formulated by the Central Powers during the last war as a way of securing control of the Danube delta and forming a buffer to check Russian expansion south along the Black Sea coast.

Under present conditions, such a state in German hands could serve a similar purpose to check Soviet Russia's plans and also to secure the approaches to the Rumanian oil fields.

On the other hand, an autonomous Dobruja under Russian influence would serve as a bridge for the Soviets to Bulgaria and the Dardanelles.

While these possible plans, like other territorial changes in the Balkans, have apparently been tabled until the harvest is in, they would explain Germany's apparent reluctance to restore Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria now.

By a Staff Artist

Dobruja

Former Bulgarian territory ceded to Rumania and now a cause of dispute in the Balkans

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Canadians Go to Movies To Aid in War Efforts

TORONTO, July 17 (AP)—Canadians went to the movies July 15 to boost the Dominion's "buy a stamp and lick Hitler" campaign. Each bought two 25-cent war savings stamps to gain admission but can retain them.

Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier and Ned Sparks were on the programs at Toronto, Sir Cedric Hardwicke at Montreal and Maureen O'Sullivan at Ottawa.

Chile to Guard Neutrality At Havana Talks

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean delegation to the Havana Conference, headed by the Production Minister, Oscar Schnake, has not pleased everybody, and it has been difficult to secure unanimity of attitude toward current continental issues.

It was urged that the composition of the delegation was determined largely by party considerations and the Radical Party, principal buttress of the Popular Front Government, supplied much of the criticism. The Senate objected to some of the appointments, but, in the end, President Aguirre, Constitutional Director of Foreign Policy, was able to show that his delegates would be national rather than sectional representatives.

Instructions to the delegates, naturally, remain secret, but it is apparent they will oppose any measure threatening to prejudice Chilean neutrality. If anything, the Government stands for stricter neutrality. This means that it wishes to make sure there will be no provocative anti-totalitarian move.

There is no enthusiasm for a continental economic cartel. Government and oppositionist press has insisted that the idea be rejected. It is declared that Chile must remain economically independent, to deal with its old customers on its own terms and in its own time.

Newspaper writers, with almost tragic resignation, accept the prospect of early European peace on German terms and the introduction of new methods of international trade. Chile, according to these sources, is prepared to go along with the new trading regime. Indeed, some appear elated because it means, in their opinion, the currencies of the principal European creditor nations will be depreciated, bringing substantial relief for Chilean economy.

Chile is not vitally interested in the territorial issue raised by the United States as a result of the warning given to Germany and Italy. Informal expressions suggest this is a matter to be arranged between Great Britain, with or through Canada, and the United States, though it is recognized that the Atlantic nations of South America have their interests to protect. Chile has a few trade connections with the Falkland Isles, but concedes that Argentina is the only legitimate disputant of their ownership.

The Monroe Doctrine is seen to be intertwined in this issue and, as the conference date approaches, Chileans have once again debated an old theme—the so-called "continentalisation" of this policy. Theoretically, they believe this "continentalization" has already arrived, though actually they recognize that the United States retains its own independence of action in the Monroe spirit. Nobody objected when Washington alone warned Germany and Italy.

The virtual elimination of former objections to American unilateral action may be in line with increased Chilean insistence on no concessions of political or economic sovereignty. According to the newspaper El Mercurio, the best hopes of co-operation for universal peace will fail if the Havana gathering makes any pronouncement favoring or condemning a belligerent.

A more open mind exists on the subject of military defense co-operation. In the country itself there is a certain disposition to favor neighborly agreements in accord with continental recommendations. It was emphasized when the delegation left for Havana the delegation is not empowered to reach an agreement without reference to the Government itself.

Chiang Warns Britain China Won't Give Up

CHUNGKING, July 17 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek warned Great Britain today that any attempt to link closing of the Burma Road and Chinese-Japanese peace talks would be tantamount to aiding Japan and would result in "sacrifice of China's long-standing friendship."

He declared, nevertheless, that Britain was greatly mistaken if she thought closing the last important artery of aid to China would shorten the far eastern war.

No third power can shake China's determination to resist "until her territorial and sovereign integrity is attained," Chiang asserted.

The Chinese Generalissimo said he did not "believe Britain would take any step contravening international law or detrimental to her national prestige."

The Chinese Government charged that the Burma Road closing would violate a 19th century Chinese-Burmese trade treaty and League of Nations resolutions.

The British Embassy in Chungking reported it had received no instructions on mediating the Chinese-Japanese war.

Poles Thank British; British Compliment Poles

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of the Polish Emigré Government and Commander-in-Chief of its military forces, has thanked the British Admiralty for its "magnificent help" in bringing the Polish Legion out of France.

The Admiralty replied that it welcomes "the heroic Polish Army, whose undiminished gallantry and determination is an example and inspiration to all."

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Japan Swings Into Dictatorship; Where Does Wang Stand in China?

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 17—The revolutionary political changes in Tokyo with the advent of the Konoye Cabinet are expected to clear up the confused situation existing between Japan and the puppet Wang government in Nanking.

The situation is complicated by the uncertainty that pervades the negotiations with Mr. Wang. These have been conducted partly through Gen Nobuyaki Abe, former Japanese Premier who is in Nanking as special envoy, and partly directly between Mr. Wang and Tokyo.

From these developments it appears that Japan has not yet found a solid basis for political reorganization of occupied areas, even with its own centraiized puppet regime. This fact probably explains the secrecy surrounding activities of the Abe mission. During more than three months in Nanking, the former Japanese Premier has taken no positive move that is known to the public, or even to close outside observers.

Japan's propaganda service, which is efficient in spite of frequent bland disclaimers, has on several occasions capitalized Chungking statements on behalf of peace. One of the more recent was an interview with Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Foreign Minister, by an American news agency. He was represented by Japanese press reports out of Hong Kong, based on his Chungking interview, as having inclined toward defeatism. His subsequent objection to such an interpretation was announced to be a "repudiation of true views, because of Communist pressure."

The prevalent Chungking view is decidedly against "peace at any price," or defeatism which is based on the assumption that China cannot win. Free China is still, even increasingly, convinced that Japan cannot win and that China can, at least in the sense of escaping Japanese hegemony. It is impossible to find any official in Chungking who will express a different view, in public or in private.

From the outset of hostilities, it was the opinion of most Chinese at all articulate that China's one hope lay in prolongation of the struggle. That it is now entering its fourth year is regarded as proof the Chinese plan has worked. Japan is felt to be "riding the tiger, anxious to get down, and unable to do so," a state of affairs very satisfactory to the Chinese and one rendering the average Chinese willing to endure further hardships patiently.

It is assumed in Chungking that the Japanese peace terms with Wang Ching-wei are already fairly clear despite the continued refusal of Mr. Wang and his followers to unseal their lips on the subject. In fact, this unwillingness to give even a broad outline of them is taken as tacit confirmation of at least the essential truth of the alleged terms given out in Hong Kong some time ago. That Mr Wang has given in on virtually all points is taken for granted—otherwise, it is felt, he would regain lost moral ground by immediately clarifying the general nature of what Mr. Wang's entourage has insisted was in effect a diplomatic victory over the Japanese.

Improved Terms

It is by no means positive, however, that the Abe mission and other possible Japanese negotiators have a signed, sealed, and delivered agreement which needs only be ratified by the new Nanking regime. Within the camp of the Japanese themselves there has been some questioning as to whether drastic treatment of Wang Ching-wei is likely to prove advantageous to Japan in the long run. Mr. Wang himself may well regard the Japanese as now so far committed that he can hold out for improved terms, as compared with the preliminary and secret (more or less) pact.

There are certain things which Japan must insist upon from any Japanese-organized Chinese Government. One is the recognition of Manchukuo, another is a special economic position for Japan, particularly in North China.

Among certain of the civilian Japanese leaders it is felt that Japan should stop with those broad terms, avoiding any appearance of trying to tie Mr. Wang down with a multitude of vexatious details, and relying upon continued control of Mr. Wang and his Government to get away additional concessions or detailed special treatment that may be desired.

Certainly the initial private agreement was not so simple. It seems to have been militarily dictated, and reliable sources confirm that it is extremely fussy over details in a way which could not appeal to Chinese whose support of Mr. Wang is needed. If Mr. Wang does not improve on this it will be his own fault, in the opinion of various observers including certain Japanese who actually hope that he will, in the interest of success for his venture.

But as to a true peace—that must await agreement between the belligerents, obviously. Mr. Wang is not a belligerent, whatever else can be said for him. "Peace" with him is a fiction and is seen to be such by realists among the Japanese themselves, although they can hardly venture to be quoted to that effect.

Return of Property

Chinese of the area under at least theoretical control of the new Wang Ching-wei regime at Nanking are watching with close attention the development of plans for returning to rightful owners the properties seized by the Japanese Army.

Regulations for a commission to assume control of these interests have been approved and a budget for its expenses passed.

There is considerable suspicion that the next step may not be conducted with similar openness. The plan is to turn over the properties to the commission, and for the commission to turn them over to the owners after a process obscure in nature. One requirement is expected to be a demonstration that the owners are—in the words of a Japanese military proclamation—prepared to "pledge loyal allegiance to the new regime and recognize the new relations between Japan and China."

The question is, just how this attitude is to be proved. The record so far would appear to indicate that proof might involve letting the "right people"—Japanese or "puppet" Chinese officials—become partners in the enterprise as part of the price of the handing-back. While it is not announced that anything of the sort is involved, such procedure would be in line with policies followed in Nanking and elsewhere by the Japanese with regard to new enterprises which, if they show any tendency to flourish, must be partly Japanese-owned or else find their further existence impossible.

It is candidly stated that no property will be handed back to Chinese who insist on maintaining loyalty to the National Government at Chungking. The Army likewise refuses to give, even to the commission as middleman, any properties of strategic importance or which can produce things needed by the Japanese Army.

Another point not yet cleared up is whether there is to be any handing back of property seized by the Japanese Army but subsequently turned over to Japanese mill men and others. So suspicious are the Chinese owners that they show marked indisposition even to return to this area.

By a Staff Artist

Prince Fumimaro Konoye

Appointed Premier under new one-party system in Japan.

TOKYO, July 18—(AP)—Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Premier-designate, today disclosed that in his plans for a virtual military government for Japan the national policy will be formulated by the Premier and by the Ministers for War, Navy, and Foreign Affairs.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 17 — Emperor Hirohito of Japan has ordered Prince Fumimaro Konoye, exponent of a one-party fascist form of government, to form a Cabinet.

This move had been expected from the moment the moderate Government of Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai resigned under pressure from the Army chiefs.

Former Premier Prince Konoye represents almost the only civilian who is able to command the support alike of the Army and of public opinion. He has, therefore, been under almost irresistible pressure to form a government designed to liquidate itself fully of opportunities presented by the war in Europe to push its military and trade interests in the Far East.

Prince Konoye has not been anxious for office. He successfully resisted efforts to draft him instead of Admiral Yonai last January. But the recent move placing him at the head of the one-party group appeared to be an obvious prelude to resumption of the leadership.

The fact that on July 3 Japan's oldest political party, the Seiyukai, terminated its 40 years of existence in order to take part in Prince Konoye's movement was widely looked upon as removing the last obstacle to a new form of dictatorship.

Changing Cliques

Neither Prince Konoye nor anyone else is likely to achieve permanent dictatorial control, for the military cliques on which it must be based are continually changing their personnel and their loyalties. However, Prince Konoye is unquestionably at the high tide of his popularity at the moment.

As far as the public is concerned, it appears to be ready to accept the disappearance of the last traces of democracy in return for the prospective elimination of the wasteful bickering of the political parties. The prestige of party politicians is at its lowest ebb, the Army having sedulously fostered the impression that politicians invariably are self-seeking men, signally deficient in patriotism.

However, beyond the fact that the new Government is to be fascist, there is no definite information so far as to how it will work. Prince Konoye's task in China has been complicated through his statement of Dec. 22, 1938, during his previous premiership, when he set forth five fundamental demands.

At that time he pledged respect for Chinese sovereignty, declaring that Japan would not require territorial indemnities, neither would it limit the interests in China of third powers willing to act in accordance with Japan's new doctrines in Eastern Asia.

Peace With Victory

Prince Konoye has been frequently criticized for overmoderation and the present temper of the Army, and probably also of the Nation, unquestionably looks to peace only with victory. There is no evidence of support for the suggestion sent out by the Churchill Government in Britain that Japan and China should arrange an honorable peace. A Tokyo spokesman stated definitely that there was no question of British mediation.

Wide publicity given to the repeated bombings of Chungking, temporary Chinese Capital, the occupation of Ichang, and the blocking of the Chinese supply routes from Indo-China and Burma has convinced the Japanese public that the resistance of the Chinese is nearing its end. This view has been the more readily taken in view of the triumphant interpretation given by the controlled press to President Roosevelt's Hyde Park statement of July 6 suggesting a Monroe Dostrine for Europe and Asia, respectively, as signalling a definite reversal of America's policy in Asia.

Having long been told that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese leader, was continuing his Government against the wish of his own people, solely through foreign aid, the general assumption has been that his downfall must be near at hand.

On the other hand, Prince Konoye and the Army and Navy chiefs are likely to have some difficulty in explaining any further Chinese resistance, which appears to be already in course of preparation, in view of the imminent signature of Japan's treaty with Wang Ching-wei, Japan's puppet premier in Nanking.

Yet informed Japanese admit that only a peace with General Chiang can free China's industries for the peaceful production which is urgently necessary to provide foreign exchange for Japan and the development of Manchukuo and North China.

This fact is fully realized by the Chungking authorities, according to recent reports coming from the Capital. The latter admit that the bombings are devastating, but, in the words of Hollington Tong, the Missouri-educated Vice-Minister of Publicity: "They have no bearing upon the final outcome of the war."

Victorian Relics Supply Iron

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Unused metal bandstands, and superfluous iron hurdles and railings which can be dispensed with are being removed from London parks and other open spaces to augment Britains ready supply of war materials. This means that the exigencies of war achieve what some persons have long advocated on aesthetic grounds—the scrapping of various legacies of this kind left from Victorian times.

Other museum pieces marked down for the war machine are the familiar iron standards at the entrances of alleys and passages in London to prevent the ingress of vehicles. As many of these are old cannon, set mouth upward, generally with a cannon ball on the top, it is felt they would be particularly useful for conversion into a more modern form of war material.

The old bandstand in Victoria Park, Hackney, built in 1854, is to be scrapped, in addition to more than 1,000 hurdles and 100 yards of shin rails in this park. Nearly a mile of high and heavy boundary railings of Hackney Downs along Queensdown-road and Downsroad is expected to yield about 100 tons of scrap iron.

Another bandstand to be demolished is the one at the foot of Arundel Street in Temple Gardens, near the old Adelphi Terrace. It is one that has not been played in for many years.

Work on the removal of the railings round Kennington Triangle, in Lambeth, has already started, the high railings round Stangate Triangle, near the County Hall, Westminster, are to go as soon as the newly-sown grass they protect has started to grow, and several hundred hurdles are to be scrapped at Millfields, Clapton.

The work proceeds apace under the direction of Mrs. Hugh Dalton, chairman of the Parks Committee of the London County Council, and wife of the new Minister of Economic Warfare.

Virginia WPA Rolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—William A. Smith, Virginia administrator of the Work Projects Administration, has announced that grants have been made to assure the continued employment of 22,688 persons on the State WPA rolls as of June 19, 1940.

Three Baltic States Rush To Adopt Soviet Methods

RIGA, Latvia, July 17 (AP)—Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania today abolished "Mr." "Mrs." and "Miss" as titles and decreed that henceforth the term of address for all will be "citizen."

The decrees were another step in the Baltic states' rush toward the pattern of the Soviets, where the equivalent term of address is comrade.

No one is entitled to a title, anyway, said a Latvian announcement.

Elections Held

MOSCOW, July 17 (AP)—The newly-formed Pro-Soviet Union of Working People's Parties, which was unopposed in week-end parliamentary elections in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, was supported by a great majority of the electorates, dispatches to Soviet newspapers said today.

[The three Baltic States are under Red Army occupation and a great propaganda drive preceded the voting.]

In Lithuania 1,375,349 votes, or 99.19 per cent of all cast, were for the People's Party, it was stated. The dispatches said 95.51 per cent of the electorate, or 1,386,569 persons, voted. Seventy-nine members were elected to the People's Diet.

In Estonia the People's Party won 92.9 per cent of the votes cast. Here 81.6 per cent of the electorate took part.

In Latvia the Party received 97.6 per cent of the votes cast.

The Baltic elections were held Sunday and Monday.

Dispatches from Estonia said soldiers and sailors adopted a resolution yesterday demanding creation of a new People's Army with greater political and social privileges. They asked for textbooks in Russian as well as Estonian and for a closer relationship with Red troops garrisoned in Estonia, the dispatches said.

Soviet Influence

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 17 (AP)—The Soviet influence in Baltic elections this week drew attention in dispatches to Swedish newspapers today.

A Riga, Latvia, dispatch to the newspaper Dagens Nyheter said the new Parliament there was composed of persons who studied in Russian propaganda schools, or were recognized for their communistic activities or had spent several years in prison for political activities.

New Parliaments

RIGA, Latvia, July 17 (AP)—The newly-elected Parliaments of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia will meet Saturday and Sunday to begin Sovietization of these countries.

It was declared officially that Latvia does not intend to start collective farming, but plans government help for farmers to acquire lands.

A report was printed by the Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet, which said that voting was chiefly confined in Riga to workers seeking passport stamps, which they could obtain only after voting and which are regarded as almost a necessity in retaining or finding employment.

Vital Burma Road Symbolizes Chinese Toil, Resourcefulness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The vital Burma road—the only remaining route outside of Russia over which Free China has been receiving vital military and food supplies—was pushed to a finish in 1937 by thousands of Chinese men, women and children when Japanese forces began occupying Chinese ports, thus cutting off other supply routes.

The Burma Road connects the Burmese railhead at Lashio with Yunnanfu (Kunming), capital of Yunnan Province; and the latter city is, in turn, linked by road with Chungking, present Chinese capital.

It is a vital segment in the 2,000-mile-long trade route from Rangoon, seaport in southern Burma, to the Yangtze River, according to the National Geographic Society here. Although parts of the road from Burma to the Yangtze had been built before 1937—the Chungking-Yunnanfu section was opened in 1935—it was not until the autumn of that year that work was begun on the most difficult stretch between the border of Burma and Yunnanfu.

A little more than a year after construction began on the long gaps in the route, the first trucks traversed the road which cuts through sparsely inhabited regions where the natural obstructions of the rugged terrain were matched by the difficulty of obtaining labor.

Built Largely by Hand

Most of the work was done by hand with hoes and hammers by men, women, and children who volunteered and were conscripted for the job because of the military necessity of immediately putting through a freight route to British Asia, to take the place of Atlantic ports occupied by Japanese forces. The construction gangs had little modern road-building equipment; such crude implements as "steam-rollers" of cylindrical boulders pulled by water buffalo were used. Large flat stones provided paving over long stretches.

Observers who traveled on the Burma Road in the rainy season during the first year it was open to through traffic found that landslides and deep mud greatly impeded the flow of vehicles.

The railway between Haiphong on the coast of French Indo-China, and Yunnanfu is still open, but Japanese bombing raids and diplomatic pressure have seriously restricted, if they have not completely stopped, the passage of war materials to China over that route. So, except for the very long, round-about, and difficult northern caravan route from Soviet Russia, the Burma Yunnanfu-Chungking road remains the last important highway by which large-scale shipments of gasoline, machinery, munitions, and other supplies can reach beleaguered China.

Emergency Brought Highway

If it had not been for the military emergency which forced construction of the Burma Road, this laboriously-carved route would probably never have been built, for it runs across a rough upland region, crossing at right angles several high mountain ranges, as well as the prodigious gorges of the turbulent Salween, Mekong, and many other streams.

Following the ancient "silk trail," over which Marco Polo traveled more than six centuries ago, the Burma Road makes accessible some of the most beautiful mountain country in the world, where the scene shifts from snow-topped peaks and rice-bordered plateau lakes to tropical jungles of bamboo and teakwood, and forests of tall evergreens where invisible bands of howling gibbons follow the caravans at a safe distance. Heavy-laden mules and oxen, beasts of burden in this region for centuries, share the road with the heavy trucks, which carry large loads swiftly, but which cut up the road so badly in wet weather that it is necessary to keep large repair crews busy throughout the rainy season of summer. A spur from the western tip of the highway reaches to Bhamo, on the Irrawaddy River in Burma, an alternative terminus to Lashio.

To supplement the highway, the Chinese are believed still to be pushing construction of a railway from Yunnanfu to Burma, following a route generally somewhat to the south of the Burma Road.

Germans Claim Hull Should Hit British Blockade

BERLIN, July 17 (AP)—Authorized German sources declared today that if Secretary Hull means what he says about keeping world trade lanes open he must logically condemn the British blockade against Germany and Italy.

[Secretary of State Hull declared yesterday, in comment on the proposed closing of the Burma road by Great Britain—a move that would favor Japan's oriental campaign by cutting that Chinese lifeline—that the United States "has a legitimate interest in the keeping open of arteries of commerce in every part of the world. . . ."]

The British blockade, the Germans held, is in violation of the principle of freedom of the seas.

"We don't dare to say, however, that he (Hull) will go so far (as to condemn the blockade)," these quarters said.

They noted, nevertheless, that American and British policies by no means always conform.

Chinese Claim 1,644,988 Japanese Casualties

HONG KONG, July 17 (AP)—Chinese military headquarters declarerd today three years of warfare had cost Japan 1,644,988 men casualties.

Tokyo recently admitted that 85,800 Japanese had been killed in the war with China, and claimed China's losses totaled 3,000,000 men.

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Large, Pa., at Sycamore Grove	
611 Chartiers Ave.	McKees Rocks
1008 Fifth Ave.	Coraopolis
3551 East Street, N. S.	Pittsburgh
Perry Highway	West View
209 Sixth Street	Tarentum
Commerce Street	Wilmerding
Jarome and Walnut	McKeesport
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FEATURES
This Week
HEINZ 57 BAKED BEANS
3 18 oz. cans 29

Canada Ready to Take Census of Man Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—When the present parliamentary session ends, which will probably be about the end of the month, members of the House of Commons will not have a chance of resting from their sessional labors but will immediately turn their hands to the task of aiding those engaged in card indexing for war purposes the men and women of Canada.

The members voluntarily drafted have already been doing some preliminary work, mainly that of selecting committees in their constituencies, and sub-registrars for the countrywide enrollment of the Nation's man power. While census officials of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will play a part in registering man power, it has been decided to use the electoral machinery of the last election as a means of expediting the work. The boundaries of the geographical units for the registration will be the same as those of polling subdivisions in each Federal district in the election of March 26.

It is believed that after all preliminary arrangements are made by civil servants at Ottawa, with Members of Parliament and the committees selected by them seeing that every person turns out for registration on the appointed days, the actual work of registration will be completed in three or four days. It is considered likely that actual indexing of Canada's man and woman power will begin on Monday August 19. In that case the work will be finished and the records forwarded to Ottawa by Saturday August 24 at least.

Object of Census

The primary object of this census is to give military training to Canadian men between the ages of 21 and 45. The registration, however, will include men and women over sixteen years of age, and data will be secured on their background, the occupation for which they have had training or are specially qualified, "with a view to directing their energies into the most useful channel."

Drafting into the training camps will not be allowed to interfere with essential industries, and a judge in each constituency, who will have instructions from the Government as to what are to be considered essential and nonessential industries, will divide the men who are within the prescribed age limits into immediate and deferred training lists. Called out according to age and according to whether they are married or single, the men receiving military training will be formed into battalions of the non-permanent militia. They will be sent to regular camps of instruction such as those established at Camp Borden and Petawawa in Ontario, but drill halls, rinks and other public buildings will also be used.

Younger single men will be drafted first. Farmers' sons will not be called in harvest time, and also those engaged in other seasonal occupations will be given postponed orders for training. Among those exempted from the operation of the military clause of the registration regulation will be munitions factory workers, clergymen, judges, Deputy Ministers of Governmental Departments, officers and clerks who collect public revenues, firemen, policemen and so forth but the list of those exempted is much narrower than in the last war. Conscientious objectors are not liable for military training.

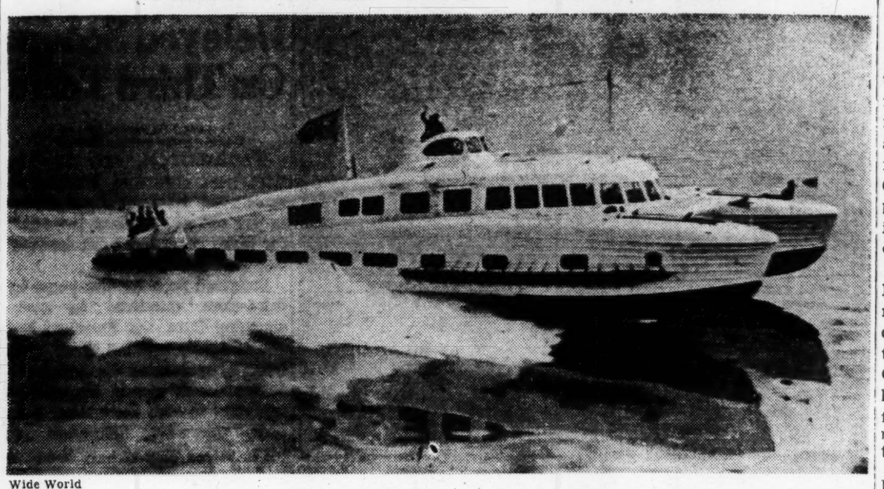
Active Service Voluntary

There is no conscription for overseas service involved in the national registration. The initial military training will be for approximately six weeks. When this training is in progress or completed many young men receiving the instruction will voluntarily decide to enter the Canadian Active Service Force.

National registration is one of the duties of the newly established Department of National War Services, the Minister of which is A. G. Gardiner, head of the Department of Agriculture. Other duties of the department will be the organization and co-ordination of various kinds of voluntary efforts to assist in the prosecution of the war, and co-ordination of the public information services of the government.

In this critical time, political observers at Ottawa apply an inexorable yardstick to parliamentary measures, particularly those which are on the surface most impressive and comforting to the great mass of public opinion that wants to see this country "all out" in its war effort. Nothing is taken at its face value. The efficacy of the registration measure, it is held, is to be judged by the rapidity, the extent and vigor with which it is enforced. Satisfaction is expressed that the new department of National War Service is under the direction of a minister with a reputation for vigorous administration.

Glider Boats Offer Fast Service



Wide World

Links in Soviet Transportation

Here is one of the fast express glider boats which Russia has put into service between the Black Sea cities of Sochi and Sukhumi. The gliders can carry 140 passengers and are capable of speeds up to 50 miles an hour. Sochi is a Russian resort town, while Sukhumi is in the oil region.

U. S. Bans Hit Reich Jews

BERLIN, July 17 (AP)—Jewish people in Germany look with increasing dismay at a combination of war circumstances and American State Department regulations affecting their departure from the Reich.

The two factors, it is said, are cutting down the number of Jewish emigrants to the United States.

Several Jews said they had been on the point of receiving visas, had sold their furniture and other properties and even bought railway and steamship tickets, only to be rejected at the last minute.

They claimed they were subjected to a new line of questioning which evidently was based on fears in America of "fifth column" operations.

Reliable sources, however, said there was no new line of questioning involved, but that recent instructions from the State Department in Washington advised that only applicants capable of becoming true Americans be passed.

Transportation troubles also hinder emigrants.

The German occupation of northern European countries, along with the Italian entrance into the war, combined to cut off all but the most circuitous routes to the United States.

Moreover, no visas are being issued to prospective emigrants unless they are assured of a way of leaving Germany. Of 70 applicants called up in the current week, only three were reported to have a definite avenue of departure.

A few are finding their way through Siberia, but delay in making arrangements for such difficult transportation and the slow journey often cause the 4-months visas to expire en route, leaving the emigrants stranded.

The situation is further complicated because consulates must take into consideration a new German Justice Department ruling giving emigrating Jews a clean police record in order to facilitate their leaving Germany. Thus since moral turpitude is one basis for rejecting applicants, a strict examination for possible police records is involved in checking by United States authorities.

Aid Pledge to France Exceeded, British Library in N. Y. Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—Denying allegations of Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain's Government of capitulated France that Great Britain's pledges of aid were not fulfilled in the Battle of France, the British Library of Information here today was out with a statement stressing that Britain exceeded her commitments in that conflict. The statement holds that assertions that Great Britain did not support France were induced by German propaganda "to sow discord between the Allies."

"The truth is," it declares, "that the British military contribution originally fixed was substantially increased and that additional troops were sent as fast as they could be shipped.

"Throughout the great battle, Great Britain met all French requests without any regard for the exigencies of home defense."

The Library fixes the number of British soldiers in France by the end of May at 415,000, as compared with 382,000 by April 1, 1915, in the World War, and states that "this was fully up to the number that the French had been led to expect at that stage."

"After the opening of the Somme battle on June 5," it continues, "all further available troops in Great Britain were collected and shipped to France so long as French resistance continued. The British Navy operated off the French coast in support of the armies."

In addition, the Royal Air Force bore the major share in the air fighting the statement says, and, when the German army broke through the French line at Sedan, sent reinforcements beyond the number of planes agreed upon.

At the same time, the Library emphasizes, "large numbers of troops were sent to the middle east and the Mediterranean with the full agreement of the French Government."

Rotterdam's Case Called Fiendish Blast at Unarmed

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Terming the bombing of Rotterdam the "greatest mass destruction the world has ever seen," the Netherlands Legation said in a statement yesterday that 30,000 persons were killed "in the seven and one-half minutes the planes were over the city."

Seventy-thousand others were maimed and injured, the statement added.

"When Rotterdam was bombed," it continued, "the Dutch Army capitulation had already been handed to the German High Command. The Germans say the planes were in the air and could not be called back. It is customary for all military planes to be equipped with radio and to be directed in their operations by radio. It cannot be believed that the German Air Force, so efficient in other respects, was deficient in this.

"The crime against Rotterdam was a deliberate, fiendish assault on unarmed, undefended civilians. The world knows Rotterdam is built on marshy soil and that therefore adequate underground bomb shelters could not be constructed. Of course, the Germans knew this too."

Canada to Search The Mosse Range For Further Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Efforts to increase Canada's domestic production of crude oil are seen in the recent announcement that drilling operations on a series of test wells in the Mosse Mountain region of Alberta will begin soon.

A 7,000-acre tract about 35 miles west of Calgary has been leased by the Pilling interests of Calgary from McColl Frontenac Oil Company, Ltd.

It is expected the first test well will be started prior to Sept. 1, under the general supervision of the company's exploration department.

Two shallow wells have already been drilled in the area to approximately 1,600 and 2,800 feet, respectively, one producing a small quantity of high gravity crude oil, the other resulting in heavy intermittent flows of gas.

Successful development of the Mosse Mountain properties by McColl Frontenac is expected to assist the Federal Government's attempts to conserve foreign exchange for war purposes by producing greater quantities of Canadian crude oil as well as contributing to the general economic growth of the Province of Alberta, it is pointed out.

An English Home From Home Awaits Empire's Men in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—When the soldier and sailor and air boys of the Empire arrive in England on active service there are homes ready and waiting to welcome them. Not official homes necessarily—the kind where men must congregate in numbers and dance, play darts, or listen to amateur concerts according to rule. But real homes — the sort of places where no special preparation has been made for visitors but where they are allowed to fall in with just that family life that happens to be going on at the moment.

The thing has been made possible by an organization thrown hurriedly together to begin with, but now growing, under the chairmanship of Field Marshal Lord Milne, to wide proportions.

Soon after the war started it became evident that, with men from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Rhodesia, Newfoundland, India and the Colonies flooding into Great Britain, something must be done, and done quickly, to meet their immediate social needs. The men would be far away from their own people. Many of them would be young. Nobody could say just how lonely or how friendless they might feel.

So the various Empire Societies which, in peacetime, function separately for the benefit of friends arriving from overseas, came together—there were 13 of them all told—and together formed what has been called The Empire Societies' War Hospitality Committee.

Anybody who takes a walk down Northumberland Avenue, near Charing Cross in London, may see a sign bearing the words Empire Rendezvous. And anybody who wishes may make his way around the black-out screens which guard the doorway to discover what is going on in the room inside which is the Committee's headquarters.

At The Empire Rendezvous

It is a beautiful room, long and lofty, with writing desks below the row of windows, tables well-stocked with magazines and daily newspapers, cunningly arranged little groups of deep comfortable chairs where men may sit and talk.

At one end, a canteen dispenses hot drinks, and delectable buns and currant cake. At the other, a workmanlike bureau does big business in "information," and nobody need remain for five minutes in doubt as to what he ought to do while in London and just whom to turn while doing it.

Hospitality at the Empire Rendezvous falls into four main groups. In the first place, members of the Committee are responsible for the provision and maintenance of new residential clubs for officers and men and for the arrangement of special facilities in clubs that are already established. In the second place, they undertake the passing along of invitations given by individual hostesses or by groups to visitors.

Clearing House for Visitors

In the third place they arrange for a constant staff of workers who, at headquarters, are equipped to supply at a moment's notice information regarding the kind of opportunities to be grasped during the first bewildering days in London or, later, during a ten day leave—the sightseeing to be done, the entertainments to be visited, the friends to be seen.

And lastly—possibly it is the biggest task of all—they undertake to set up local information and hospitality centers doing similar work to their own near camps where sailors, soldiers, and airmen are stationed.

The Empire Rendezvous is not, of course, responsible for all the work involved in a growing organization which may shortly spread all over the country. Its special function is mainly that of a clearing house and a center where funds may be mounting up even though work is done voluntarily.

The thirteen constituent Societies undertake the rest. The Victoria League, for instance, has established in London the first "King George and Queen Elizabeth Club" for Service men from overseas, with 400 beds. In a similar way, London House offers a center for commissioned officers. The Victoria League and the Over-Seas League between them are opening clubs for both officers and men in Edinburgh and in Glasgow. The Over-Seas League is responsible for a reception center in Ulster, and each Society is active in the discovery of the private people both in town and in the country who, willing to keep open house for men who are home on leave, understand just how to make that leave a time not merely for rest from the strain of active service, but "something of a real home" which may be remembered and enjoyed even after the experience of it is long over.

British Fleet Returns to Alexandria

By the Associated Press

While the British Eastern Mediterranean squadron, returning from its battle with the Italian fleet was reported back at its base at Alexandria, Egypt, standing by for fresh orders, the Italian High Command announced renewed pressure against British territory in Kenya and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

The expected German attack on Britain, however, had not materialized so far. Reports were being circulated in unoccupied France, through the Petit Dauphinois of Grenoble, that a projected attack had been delayed because of difference in the German High Command. These sources said the attack had been planned for July 9.

The German official commentary Dienst aus Deutschland, however, declared the Nation was serenely awaiting Herr Hitler's order to strike. Informed German quarters stated the Führer's decision might come at any moment, but it might be prefaced by a "last chance" offer of peace terms.

Kessan Captured

Meanwhile the Italians announced the capture of Kessan, in the region of Kurmuk in the Sudan, near the Upper Nile.

The occupation of Moyale, British frontier post in Kenya previously evacuated by the British force, was also announced as well as the beating off of a heavy British attack on Italian positions north of Fort Capuzzo in Libya. The British announced the bombing of the Italian positions at Moyale and also Tobruk, an Italian port of Libya, as well as points in Germany, North France, and Netherlands.

In Libya, the Italian High Command said, the British attacked with a strong force, including about 50 tanks, behind a smoke screen laid down as they advanced.

Alexandria Bombed

Further Italian air bombardment of Alexandria, was reported in the high Command's communiqué, along with the bombing of air fields and barracks in Marsa Matruh and Sidi Barrani, in Egypt near the Libyan frontier.

Two British planes were reported shot down in an air fight over Malta and another in raids on Ethiopian centers.

An Italian submarine sank a large oil tanker in the Eastern Mediterranean, the communiqué said.

The British Admiralty also announced the loss of the naval auxiliary vessel Vandyck, 13,241 tons, sunk by air attack off the Coast of Norway, June 10.

The Italians admitted the loss of an Italian submarine.

A total of 610 Italians have been killed in naval and other action against both France and Great Britain since Italy entered the war, it was announced.

Battle at Sea

First-hand accounts of how the Italian Fleet retreated through the Straits of Messina between Sicily and Italy a week ago, after briefly exchanging shots at long range upon encountering the British, were told by members of the British Fleet now back in Alexandria.

The British said they were convoying ships from Malta to Alexandria on the afternoon of July 9 when they got word the Italian Fleet was at sea, and turned about to hunt it.

The officer of one warship said, "We first sighted the Italian Fleet, vastly superior in number to our units, at extreme range. The Italians opened fire first, but did not hit any of our ships.

"Most of their fire was directed upon this ship, which had steamed ahead of the other units of the British Fleet.

"Our destroyers and cruisers also opened fire, driving off a flotilla of enemy destroyers which were attempting to torpedo us.

'Our ship scored a hit on one of the Italian battleships.

"Subsequently the fire from our cruisers struck one Italian cruiser and one destroyer. Immediately afterward, the Italians retired under a smoke screen laid down by their destroyers.

"We pursued, and were incessantly attacked by Italian bombers who dropped close to 200 bombs without scoring a hit.

"We followed the Italian Fleet almost to the mainland, then turned back toward Egypt, the Italian bombers keeping up their attacks until we were within radius of our fighting planes from Egypt.

"The Italians were vastly superior in numbers," the officer declared, "and the operating speed of their ships—both of cruisers and of battleships—proved to be much faster than ours."

None of the British ships showed any sign of damage.

'War Beautiful Test,' Leader Tells Nazis

By the Associated Press

Bayreuth, Germany, July 17

"War is no punishment, but rather the ultimate and most beautiful test of strength of the German people and their fitness to live," Nazi Labor Front leader Robert Ley declared last night at a press reception.

He spoke to German newsmen before the annual Wagnerian Music Festival here, which is being produced on a scale as elaborate as in peacetime.

"For no other people is it so completely true that the lyre and the sword belong together," Dr. Ley asserted.

Consequently, he said, the festival is being attended by 19,000 soldiers and workers as guests of Adolf Hitler.

Take French Ships

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—P. Demalglaive, Managing Director of the French Line in London will take charge of all French mercantile shipping in British ports, it was learned today, as an associate of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the National French Committee. M. Demaiglaive said the Normandie—largest French trans-Atlantic liner—"would be very useful to us, but she still is in New York."

The Normandie, tied up at a New York pier, apparently awaits disposition by the new regime of Marshal Pétain, which does not recognize General de Gaulle's organization in London.

Canada Seizes Ship

OTTAWA, July 17 (AP)—The Italian Freighter Capo Noli and its cargo have been seized by officers of a prize court at a Canadian port, it was reported unofficially.

The ship was captured by the Canadian Navy in the St. Lawrence River the day Italy entered the war, after the crew attempted to scuttle it. The cargo consisted of 35,000 bushels of wheat and a large quantity of asbestos.

Magazine Tax Makes Problem for Canada

OTTAWA, Ont., July 17 (CP)—Faced with the task of having to collect a 10 per cent war tax on magazines coming into Canada from the United States, the Revenue Department has devised a temporary expedient.

The magazines are mailed as usual to Canadian subscribers but are put into special mail bags. When these bags arrived at designated points the taxes, as little as ½ cent in some cases, are collected from the publishers.

The Revenue Department has recommended to the Government that regulations be promulgated providing for the issuance of revenue stamps which would be affixed by the publisher to the magazine before mailing.

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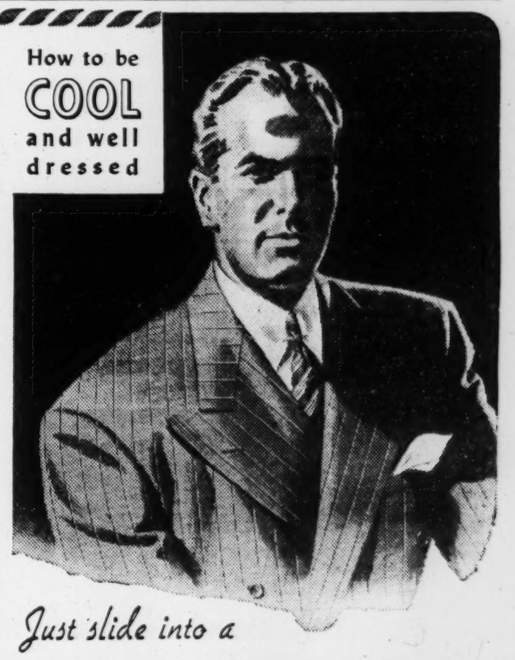

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EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

Convention Sidelights

Microphone voice from floor held sway when rally for Roosevelt was at its peak—Organist's job requires tact as well as musical ability—Old-time telegraphers 'come back' at conventions.

By the Convention Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, July 17

The Boer War: Many a good Afrikander would have raised his eyebrows when Senator Barkley said in his address: "In South Africa the principles of self-government became an established fact following the Boer war." There were those in veldt and dorp who thought the precise contrary.

Planned Demonstration: Some day we may know how the Roosevelt demonstrations of Tuesday night were managed, and determine the degree of spontaneity. One single striking fact: the same voice poured its phrases into the floor microphones "New Jersey wants Roosevelt" . . . "Illinois wants Roosevelt" . . . "the world needs Roosevelt" . . . until they sounded like the professional sound track which has acompanied some New Deal films such as "The Plow that Broke the Plains."

Still They Quip: Best reason for the Jesse Jones boom for Vice-President (one of the dozen or so such booms), they say, is so it would give the campaign a good slogan. Get it? Franklin D. Roosevelt—Jones.

The Importance of Being Organist: Nobody can exaggerate the role of the organist in a political convention. He can virtually make or break demonstrations, and is often scarcely directed at all by the authorities. For instance, the talented console-maestro here thought up "Take Me Out to the Ball Game" for "Jim" Farley all by himself. Likewise he tactfully refrained from playing "Marching Through Georgia" with which the band at New York in 1924 greeted the delegation from the state of peaches and he kept off "Sidewalks of New York." Otherwise he ranged freely—even trotting out Alf Landon's theme song "Oh, Susanna." One notable ballad is always "The Eyes of Texas Are Upon You," which is to the tune of "I've Been Working on the Railroad" and is always misunderstood by some northerners. One song they didn't play until Tuesday night, and then only once: "Happy Days Are Here Again."

Tap-Artists: These four-year conventions bring out all the old time Morse code telegraphers from the various pursuits to which they devote themselves in the meantime. They wear an air of nostalgia. Amid all the mechanical marvels of conventions, these silver-haired men tapping away at their keys or wagging their bugs make a pleasing anachronism. There isn't space yet to install the teleprinters in press stands. And so, sitting happily under their green eyeshades, wedged in with reporters and commentators and feature writers and trained seals, are the old timers. Long may they tap.

'Equal Voice' Given Women By Convention

Continued from Page 1

grabbing interests are determined to drag us into war. But let me say to you we are organizing our strength, determined that no power on earth short of invasion will ever force us into war.

"Therefore it is right and proper that we should have at this time a voice in the deliberations of the Platform and Resolutions Committee at this great Convention."

Mrs. Norton recalled the 20 years of service women have given to the Party since they won suffrage, and declared the time had come when women should do more than merely advise the Committee as they have been content to do in the past.

"We believe that with world conditions changing from day to day," she said, "it is important not only to advise but also to have a voice in the deliberations and decisions of the Platform Committee."

In their advisory capacity, women have been reasonably successful in putting through their own planks, but when they appear before a predominantly masculine resolutions committee, they appear somewhat timid. In the hearings this week, women spoke effectively but they did not have the air of being at home before the Committee as did many of the men appearing before it. Some spoke almost breathlessly as if afraid of taking too much time.

But now that they are to be an integral part of the committee this attitude may be expected to change quickly.

Adds to List of "Firsts"

The new rule gives the Democratic Party another "first" to add to its proud list of pioneering measures for women in party politics. As Mrs. McAllister pointed out, the Democrats claim the first woman Cabinet member, the first woman to serve as Minister to a foreign country, the first woman Director of the Mint. Further, she said, they gave women equal representation with men on their National Committee four years before the Republicans. But this newest equality rule must be re-affirmed each year if it is to prevail, for it applies only to 1940.

Readiness of the state delegations to accept the new rule was indicated in their quick compliance with it. Eighteen state delegations had already named their woman members of the Platform Committee before the Convention heard the resolution calling for the 50-50 rule, and others proceeded to hold caucuses at once.

In less conspicuous ways, women are getting special consideration here this year. Provision is made for women reporters. The Women's Division has its own press headquarters both at the Stevens Hotel and at the convention hall, and gives professional service. To make things pleasant for the visiting press women, the Illinois Federation of Democratic Women's Clubs in co-operation with Theta Sigma Phi, women's journalistic sorority, provides a lounge in the Hotel Stevens where the newspaperwomen may meet and talk shop.

'Young Democrats'

Wide World

Texas Cowboys Attend Chicago Convention

Youngest members of the Texas delegation at the Democratic National Convention, Jack and Jim O'Hern, listen absorbedly to the speakers. The two are ranchers in their own right, owning and operating a Laredo, Texas, ranch.

Barkley Gets Delayed Scoop On Third Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17—The third-term statement Washington correspondents have been trying to pry out of President Roosevelt for three years has been made at last—but not to them.

Badgered for over two years by third-term questions in ever-changing form, the President last winter finally wearied of his early game of sentencing the questioner to the dunce corner. He warned reporters to stop their third term quiz. He would announce his plans at his own chosen time, he said.

He did—through Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky as soon as Senator Barkley was named permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention at its fourth session in Chicago.

Statement Telephoned

Though Senator Barkley's statement to the convention began, "I and other close friends of the President have long known that he has no wish to be a candidate again," actually he received the wording of "the President has no wish to be a candidate again—" statement yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock by telephone direct from the President himself.

The final third-term question was asked at yesterday afternoon's press conference. One hundred reporters gathered in the President's oval office had first heard him comment on a report of his National Defense Advisory Commission. Its contents were, he said, at least as important as any news that would come out of Chicago.

The report was disposed of.

"Mr. President," said a reporter, "I would like to ask in all sincerity why you have refrained for so long in making your position known on the third-term issue?"

The reply was a surprise. The President advised all present to listen in on the radio a few hours later when Senator Barkley would be making his keynote speech. At the close he would make an announcement on behalf of the President.

Time Carefully Chosen

Attempts to find out what would be in the announcement were unavailing. When the first reporter complained his question had not been answered, the President replied that the occasion chosen for the announcement would be the first time the convention had been in session with its permanent organization completed.

Later in the evening the President sat at the radio with Judge Samuel Roseman, of New York, one of his early political advisers, Dr. Ross McIntire, White House physician and Miss Marguerite Le Hand, his private secretary, and heard the Barkley announcement and the demonstration that followed. He was still awake when Harry L. Hopkins, his personal representative, called from Chicago at 12:15 a. m.

Barkley Rallies Convention To Support New Deal Record

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—As a forerunner of his dramatic message from President Roosevelt to the Democratic National Convention last night, Senator Alben W. Barkley assailed the Republican Party with charges of "misstatement" and "deceit," and rallied the Convention to a fight on the record of President Roosevelt's defense plans and foreign policies, with which he said most Republican voters "are in full agreement."

The Kentuckian, majority leader of the Senate, spoke in accepting the Permanent Chairmanship of the party meeting. Much of his address was devoted to replies to accusations made by Republicans, especially former President Hoover, at their recent Philadelphia Convention.

He described the Republican platform as "written in mud by the migratory feet of a weasel" and the Republican presidential nominee, Wendell L. Willkie, former Democrat, as "a political chameleon." The Republicans, he asserted, "seemed unwilling or afraid to nominate any man who had been a Republican for more than two years."

The most "deceitful alibi" ever offered, he said, was the Republican platform plank seeking to fasten upon the New Deal "full responsibility for our unpreparedness and for the consequent danger of involvement in war."

To this Senator Barkley added the charge that Mr. Hoover had made a "misstatement of facts" when he said President Roosevelt reduced military expenditures and hampered Navy and Army preparations upon succeeding Mr. Hoover in 1933.

"When he made those statements," Senator Barkley continued, "he knew that it was he who, in his budget message to Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, recommended the reductions to which he refers, and they were made before he retired from the Presidency and before Franklin D. Roosevelt assumed that office on the fourth of March, 1933."

One by one, then, Senator Barkley took up the legislative history of various defense proposals, claiming that in each case he mentioned a majority of Republicans either had voted against them or sought to reduce their cost.

"And as late as last Thursday in the House of Representatives," he said, "when at the urgent request and recommendation of William S. Knudsen and Edward Stettinius, members of the Advisory Committee on National Defense, and also at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Dunn, a member of the engineering firm which Mr. Willkie consulted in his fight against the Tennessee Valley Authority, an effort was made to provide for the construction of an additional dam for the purpose of inaugurating the speedy manufacture of necessary aluminum for the construction of airplanes, the effort was blocked by Republican members of the House of Representatives."

Senator Barkley added:

"In spite of those unfortunate records made by those whom the people have trusted, I am convinced that the vast majority of Republican voters of the Nation are in full agreement with the President and those who are working with him on his defense program and on his foreign policy."

Choice for Americans

The people today, he said, "are confronted with the alternative of defending and preserving our democratic institutions as we have built them and enjoyed them, or of seeing them confounded by the convergence of antagonistic ideologies."

"In the midst of these alternatives," he said, "there is but one choice that the American people can make with honor to themselves and fidelity to the traditions and principles for which the Nation was created and to which it is dedicated.

"That choice is to fight against those who would assault our territory, our independence, our ideals, or our vital interests, or anything which we are committed or pledged to defend and preserve, whether that assault is launched from a foreign source or is instigated by disloyal or subversive influence within our own borders."

Such choice, the Convention Chairman emphasized, "does not mean that we desire war" nor that "we propose to become involved in" or send "armed forces to" conflicts abroad.

"But it does mean," he declared, "that we propose to see that at least one continent on this earth shall be kept free for the exercise of the individual and collective rights and privileges of free men. It means that we propose to hold fast to the doctrine that the state is created for the service of the people and not that the people are created for the exploitation of the state. For this task we must be prepared, morally, spiritually, physically, mechanically, economically."

Neutrality Act Cited

On the question of possible involvement in war, Senator Barkley said that "no political party or administration in the history of this or any Nation ever made greater sacrifices to avoid involvement in war than have been made by the Democratic Party and its present Administration."

He cited the Neutrality Act, with its prohibitions against American ships sailing in belligerent waters, its so-called cash-and-carry clause and its provisions against granting credits to belligerents. The law, he said, was passed "over the protest of the Republicans."

"If the Republicans in Congress had been successful in defeating this legislation," he added, "we might already be involved in the war which they pretend so much to fear."

New World Studies Protectorate Plan Over Possessions of European Nations

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 17 (AP)—Foreign Minister Cristobal Saenz disclosed yesterday that he has received and is studying a note from the United States on establishment of a protectorate over European possessions in Central and South America.

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Informed persons said yesterday the United States was sounding out other American countries on their attitude toward establishment of a protectorate over European possessions in this hemisphere.

This sounding, they said, was part of the preliminaries on several questions likely to come before the Inter-American Conference opening at Havana Saturday.

State Department officials said they had no knowledge of a formal note to the Chilean Government proposing such a protectorate, but it was not denied that Ambassador Claude Bowers may have presented a memorandum on the subject.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, when questioned said the United States was exchanging ideas, suggestions and proposals on a variety of subjects as is the custom before a conference such as the one opening Saturday at Havana.

The purpose of this, he explained, was to develop tangible proposals in advance for Conference consideration.

He has not indicated this Government's attitude toward a protectorate but the plan was said in other informed quarters to be receiving favorable consideration here.

Intimate Message

Continued from Page 1

"Will the delegates kindly return to their seats?" yelled the amplified voice of Mr. Barkley.

"No!" yelled back the crowd which needed no amplification. The geniality which helped Mr. Barkley guide the Senate came to his aid.

"I have other things to say just as good as that," he shouted in a lull.

There was laughter, but by the time Mr. Barkley got going again we was only on Page 4 of his address, with 13 more pages to go, and it was approaching 11 o'clock.

Then Mr. Barkley showed what a good speaker can do with a too-lengthy manuscript. Reporters who had sent out extracts in advance wondered whether it would be fair to hold him to his prepared address. He skipped and abbreviated and extemporized abridgements of whole pages with no noticeable gap. At times it was hard to say which page he was on, but generally it was farther on than one had supposed. At 11 o'clock he was not through, but nearing the end.

Fans were moving and there were faint signs of restiveness. One could imagine Mr. Roosevelt at the White House listening in, and millions of others over the radios of the Nation. Word of the substance of the Roosevelt message had leaked out to reporters. At 10 minutes past 11, Chicago time, Mr. Barkley ended the prepared peroration.

He thanked the audience for listening and music struck up. People looked at each other. Hadn't there been any Roosevelt message after all? A few people who had not read the afternoon newspapers began to go out.

"I have an additional message from the President of the United States," said Mr. Barkley.

Unique Hush Settled Down

Then there settled down on the 20,000 or so people in the great hall a hush unique in American conventions.

"He wishes in all earnestness and sincerity to make it clear that all of the delegates in this convention are free to vote for any candidate," read Mr. Barkley. And he wound up.

"That is the message I bear to you from the President of the United States."

With that Mr. Barkley left the microphone, and a buzz like a hive of bees filled the hall. A stampede of reporters tried to snatch copies of the statement that had just come to the platform. Mr. Barkley had left the Convention in a state of calculated uncertainty. Somebody began shouting for Roosevelt. Delegates and alternates joined in.

Then something occurred that again set convention history. An unknown voice, obviously using one of the floor microphones, began to bellow through the amplifying system, "Roosevelt . . . Roosevelt . . . Roosevelt." It was repeated again and again in a hypnotic iteration, and filled the hall. It was as impossible to argue with the thousandfold amplified voice, shouting its appeal, as with a tornado.

"Massachusetts wants Roosevelt," it declared. "Illinois wants Roosevelt." "America wants Roosevelt." A minute later it said, "Humanity wants Roosevelt."

Exponents of individual human expression found themselves somewhat irritated by the dominating mechanical call, as insistent as a phonograph record running round the same track, but there was nothing anybody could do about it. Senator Millard F. Tydings, a Roosevelt opponent, chafed fruitlessly at the head of his Maryland group, and Jim Farley appeared, smiling as always, on the rostrum and waved to the crowd.

Galleryites Are Spectators

But the stentorian shout, counting off all of the States that wanted Roosevelt, continued. "Mayor Kelly wants Roosevelt," it explained several times. Laughter ensued as it declared, "Willkie wants Roosevelt." Other voices began, and at several points different people were announcing over separate announcers how they wanted Roosevelt. At half past 11 and at a quarter to 12 the shouts were going on. It was noticeable that the galleries sat silent. Now and then they joined in chants, but for the most part they sat watching and attentive, like spectators at a circus. They formed the most striking contrast to the galleries at Philadelphia, which shouted themselves hoarse for Willkie.

Whether the galleries here were uncertain, because of the Roosevelt message, or were apathetic it was hard to say. Certainly they showed no sign of being "packed."

At two minutes past midnight Mr. Barkley got order by rapping with his gavel. The noise stopped almost instantly and he adjourned the meeting.

It was not the same kind of a show as at Philadelphia, but it was unprecedented in its way. It left no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt, in announcing that he had never been a candidate for a third term, had made himself more of a candidate than ever.

'Not a Candidate' Strategy Puts Roosevelt in Control

Continued from Page 1

President's after he had concluded his long address:

"The President has never had and has not today any desire or purpose to continue in the office of President, to be a candidate for that office, or to be nominated by the Convention for that office.

"He wishes in all earnestness and sincerity to make it clear that all the delegates to this Convention are free to vote for any candidate."

This statement and its attendant demonstration served two purposes: it alleviated the suspense and tension which had become well nigh unbearable here since the cheering mobs of delegates revealed the President's basic strength in terms of nomination votes. Thus the stroke helped to rectify the mismanagement which had ill-starred the work of the Roosevelt managers here for the last few days.

Good News to Willkie

But, of course, the statement is one that might have been made at any time in the last few days, weeks, months or even years. How much clearer the political air might have been today had the President spoken sooner is a subject that must be left to historical speculation. Actually, the situation is that there are a goodly number of disgruntled anti-Roosevelt Democrats in the party ranks; they have been having somewhat of a field day in Chicago; the Convention atmosphere has made the subsequent campaign all the harder, and must have been good news—on the whole—to Wendell L. Willkie.

On the other hand, among the delegates there was shown last night the same old yelling, cheering, frantic enthusiasm for Mr. Roosevelt that turned the Philadelphia Convention of 1936 into pandemonium and helped him win elections. He is admittedly the potential nominee most appealing to the rank and file of his Party. But at the same time, the delegates show no enthusiasm for the third term as such. Their cheering had an air of inevitability and fatalism to it—not to mention its mechanical side. For the demonstration was magnified a hundredfold because the convention authorities permitted delegates to use the floor microphones with which to cheer and yell. One man's shouts became as good as a multitude, and every man who could grasp a microphone on the floor became stentor.

Nevertheless, the isolated position of the scattered anti-Roosevelt leaders was graphically shown during this demonstrating. Senator Millard F. Tydings of Maryland, for instance, stood solitary, grimly gripping his State's standard while most of the other States swirled about him. Even staid, dignified Sumner Welles—Undersecretary of State—grabbed a twin Maryland banner and went snake-dancing up the aisle.

There is abundant complaint among anti-New Dealers because the President's statement came so late. But all the same it is recognized as a "correct" and proper statement, and it has undeniably cleared the air, if only in the sense of giving delegates something to wait for and then to discuss afterward in place of the great tortured vacuum of expectancy which had echoed here hitherto.

The way is now opened, both at the White House and on the Convention floor, for a "draft" movement Wednesday night. But the President has made it graceful by openly inviting the few party leaders who were to receive "courtesy" or even "protest" votes to chalk up as many as they like. Under the circumstances, even if as many as 200 non-Roosevelt votes are cast, it can and will be made unanimous at the end of the first ballot, and the net effect would be a "draft."

Landslide Mechanism

Should the opposition become much more substantial than that total, the President might well refuse to run, although that result would produce indescribable confusion at the Convention. And the President does not want to have his name placed in nomination, does not wish technically to become a candidate. But the mechanism is simple enough: state after state will merely give their votes to him, until the movement becomes a landslide, and the other candidates are unnoticed.

Senator Barkley's main speech, eclipsed by the two sentences he uttered on behalf of the President, had certain elements of importance:

1. It showed how the Democrats plan to attack Wendell L. Willkie on his power record, and to ridicule the Republicans for picking an ex-Democrat.

2. It revealed again the degree to which leaders here are running away from any specific defense of the Administration foreign policy.

The Kentuckian, pulling out all the stops of antebellum oratory, called Mr. Willkie a "political ragout," and described the Philadelphia Convention as the "second charge of the light brigade, in the heroic battle of kilowatt."

Senator Barkley quoted from certain broad phrases of the Republican platform, especially its charge that the New Deal was responsible for unpreparedness. He then listed all the preparedness efforts which Republicans in House and Senate had opposed, and he specified the reductions in armament made by previous Republican Administrations. He was able to list many significant roll calls on national defense bills, showing Republican majorities in Congress voting against them.

Appeasement Role

But Senator Barkley launched no defense of the Administration's aid to the Allies; he did not refer to Great Britain's present stand. Like Speaker Bankhead on the previous evening, he left out of his address any significant exposition of the real Roosevelt-Hull policies. Instead, he rang the changes on self-defense and resistance to invasion, and every noninvolvement statement brought a response from delegates and galleries.

The Administration leaders are obviously avoiding the label of "war party." They do not have the courage of their past convictions, and the handful of isolationist leaders who dominate the Platform Drafting Committee have been able to call the tune right along. If platforms—either Democratic or Republican—had more meaning, such a situation would be serious. As it is, the Administration is forced into the inglorious role of "appeasement." Yet, so great is the determination of the isolationists, and so evident the vocal support for the noninvolvement position, that the New Dealers would certainly risk a very damaging fight on the floor of the Convention if they did not follow the appeasing course. It is difficult to tell which course is the lesser of the two evils. The platform squabbles, as at Philadelphia, are likely to be forgotten in a few days — unfortunately, no doubt, for the development of significant party conventions. But a battle on the floor might easily have hurt Roosevelt-Hull policies much more severely.

President's Chum Simplifies Politics

By the Associated Press

Chicago, July 17

Diana Hopkins, 7½-year-old chum of President Roosevelt's, has her own ideas about the Democratic National Convention.

She's staying at a farm just outside Chicago and talks by telephone with her daddy, Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, during lulls in Conventuring maneuvering.

"Diana, do you want to come to the Convention?" Mr. Hopkins asked her at one time.

"No!"

"Don't you want to be here when the President is nominated?"

"No."

"Don't you want to have anything to do with this Convention?"

"Yes. I want all the badges and buttons you can find."

Rules Annenberg Must Serve Time

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson today denied M. L. Annenberg's petition for probation. Mr. Annenberg is under sentence to serve three years in prison for violation of the income tax laws.

The court also denied a motion for a six weeks extension of Mr. Annenberg's stay of execution, submitted Monday by the Philadelphia publisher's chief counsel, Weymouth Kirkland.

Judge Wilkerson sentenced Mr. Annenberg July 1 on a plea of guilty to evasion of $1,217,296 taxes on his 1936 income. At that time he granted a stay until July 22, next Monday.

F.B.I. Clears Publicist Of Un-American Charge

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—According to a Department of Justice official, the Federal Bureau of Investigation found no evidence to support charges of un-American activities made against Carl Byoir, New York publicist, by Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas in the House a month ago.

The Justice Department official said, "No basis for action has been found, and the case is regarded as closed."

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Federal Aid for Parties Latest Hatch Proposal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 16 — Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, father of two Acts to reduce "pernicious political activity" believes that great reforms have flowed from present legislation but that the "surface has just been scratched."

Interviewed here, he advocated a third proposal, indorsed as long ago as 1908 by President Theodore Roosevelt in a special message to Congress, to have the Federal Treasury help finance the major political parties to avoid the financial strings that attach to big individual contributions.

"How is your Act working?" Mr. Hatch was asked.

"Only one of the two so-called 'Hatch Acts' is in effect," the Senator explained, "That forbidding political activity by Federal workers below the policy-making rank. This is the first convention of a party in power ever held under that Act. In 1936 when the Democratic convention met 800 of the delegates or alternates were Federal office-holders. Today, so far as I know, none of them occupy the patronage posts forbidden to engage in political activity under the law."

Congressmen Exempt

"Well, how about Congressmen and Cabinet members?"

"They are not covered by the Act. The people affected are men like Work Projects Administration workers, postmasters, revenue collectors and the like, on the Federal payroll."

"I wonder how they feel about being excluded?"

"That reminds me that a convention of postmasters asked me to address them last night. They told me they were delighted to be protected from politics by the law. They have been relieved of odious and difficult political tasks."

"How about the other 'Hatch Act,' Senator? The one that Congress just passed. That is the companion measure to the present and covers State officeholders who are paid in whole or part by Federal funds."

"That law just passed but the President has not yet signed it. There are a good many delegates and alternates here who would be excluded under that law."

"Has the President held it up, do you think, in order to keep the convention under control?"

"No, I think he is justified in holding it back. Many delegates were chosen before the Act was passed and have come long distances. It would cause hardship and confusion to put it into effect instantly. But it will take effect before the campaign is over."

Limit on Contributions

"Does the act have other provisions?"

"Yes, it also limits total contributions of any one party to $3,000,000, and gifts by individuals to $5,000."

"Won't that be easy to sidestep? Can't rich men divide up their $5,000 gifts among friends and family; and can't groups run their own paid advertisements, for example, instead of giving the money direct to the party?"

"I am afraid so; but on the other hand I am in favor of doing everything possible as a first step to hamper big campaign chests that help interested groups buy elections. Later on more drastic provisions are likely."

"What happens, Mr. Hatch, if a postmaster or internal revenue collector now engages in political activity for his party?"

"He loses his job. If he does what was shown to have been done in 1938, where in one case a collector of internal revenue called in all his working staff and told them in effect they would be fired if they voted the wrong way and sent them out to work for a particular candidate, he might also be prosecuted."

Kentucky Case

"Would this cover the WPA workers, whose enlistment in Kentucky in 1938 brought a committee of inquiry by the Senate?"

"It would. That particular type of activity is made very difficult, if not impossible, under the law."

"As a reformer you must be satisfied."

"I'm not satisfied—and don't call me a reformer. I'm just a practical man. The trouble is we have only started to scratch the surface. We have got after Federal politics but the worst offenders are the State and city machines. There is no direct way that the Federal Government can get at them. They are the workers on street departments, health departments, contractors—all the manifold jobholders of city and states. The only thing that can keep them out of politics and smash the rings are State laws."

"Oh—little 'Hatch Acts'?"

"If you want to call them that!"

"At the Philadelphia convention, Senator, I remember that one State delegation was comprised almost completely of State officeholders."

"Yes, it is not confined to one party; though the party in power, in this case the Democrats, is traditionally the one where the Administration perpetuates itself by Federal office-holders."

Basis of Support

"Senator, don't you feel that basically the matter goes deeper than preventing office-holders from being used in politics? That it comes down fundamentally to the question of how you are going to support the party system?"

Senator Hatch leaned forward earnestly. He was obviously interested.

"Exactly!" he said. "I believe the whole present system of party financing is a mistake, and dangerous. Incidentally I think that the so-called 'two per cent clubs' are the least offensive of all political contributions. They are out in the open and less serious in their ultimate results than the contribution of $50,000 or more by the rich man who expects to have strings on the gift for return favors—and gets them. Those are the alternate methods of financing parties at present.

"Think of the importance of the parties. Their power was never dreamed of in our Constitution but now they control our policies, elect our office-holders, from President down, and even selection of judges. There are certain legitimate party expenditures — for radio, newspaper advertising, organization and the like. I believe that these expenses should be paid out of the Federal Treasury, in recognition of the part political parties play in government."

"What? From the Treasury? That certainly is a radical proposal; how would you apportion the money?"

"I would apportion it equally among the two major parties."

Smaller Parties' Share

"And the smaller parties?"

"I would make appropriations suitable and adequate to minority groups:"

"Well, I can't see the Federal Government financing the Communists."

"I do not believe a party should be legalized, in any event, that advocates overthrow of the Government."

"I see difficulties in your plan, Senator, but at least it goes to the root of the matter."

"Exactly. I believe the difficulties could be overcome. I appeared before the convention's resolutions committee and for the first time advocated the proposal. And you will find that way back in 1908 Theodore Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, made the same recommendation, though he would have permitted the Treasury contributions to be supplemented by private gifts, while my proposal would forbid private gifts altogether."

"Well, Senator, let me see—if the Treasury should subsidize parties why shouldn't it subsidize the press? That plays a part in public affairs. Wouldn't you run into difficulty in knowing where to stop?"

"I don't think so," said Senator Hatch. "The parties have a direct part in picking candidates. The press and other agencies are only supplementary. The party has grown to perform the most important function of government and yet it was never recognized in the Constitution. I think the time has come to regularize its position and control its excesses." **R. L. S.**

New England Banners Wave For Roosevelt

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—Prominent members of all six New England delegations asserted today President Roosevelt should and would be drafted as nominee for a third term, despite his message to the Democratic National Convention that he had no desire to be a candidate.

The Massachusetts delegates alone appeared to be divided, with members of one group still declaring they would vote for Postmaster General Farley on the first ballot unless released from their pledges. All efforts to close this breach apparently had failed, and a final airing of differences was set tentatively for a caucus tonight.

During the second of last night's demonstrations for Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Farley was asked whether anything that had happened had changed his position toward the Bay State delegates pledged to him. He said nothing, but solemnly shook his head in the negative.

From the Bay State pro-Farley group, however, came a declaration by former Governor Joseph Ely that the President's statement "merely was a play on words—inasmuch as he already had lined up enough delegates to nominate him." Mr. Ely said yesterday he would vote for Wendell L. Willkie, if the President were renominated.

Although the wrangling Massachusetts delegation remained badly split on the Roosevelt vs. Farley issue, the Bay State's standard joined those of the five other New England States last night in the big demonstration for the President at the Democratic National Convention.

Hurried conferences beneath the speaker's stand preceded the entrance of the Massachusetts standard in the parade about the hall and a fight almost broke out before John Cahill, a delegate from Melrose, held it aloft and waved it before Convention Chairman Alben W. Barkley, who reached out with a grin and shook it.

The placards of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island were carried again and again about the hall. Former Attorney General Homer Cummings helped to carry the Connecticut banner during the demonstration.

Bay State delegates who are insisting upon sticking by their pledge to vote for the nomination of the Postmaster General remained silent in their seats during the entire course of the demonstration.

Teachers' Tours Dropped

MEXICO, D. F., July 17 (AP)—The tourist division of the National Railways reported excursion trips which were to have brought approximately 10,000 American teachers to Mexico this summer had been cancelled because of their anxiety over the Mexican political situation.

Radio 'Lighthouse' Keeps Tiny

Dr. Luck and His New Radio Beacon

Employing the ultra-high frequencies, Dr. Luck's invention needs only a small antenna system as shown.

Radio That Roars Three Miles Dwarfs Pocket-Size Midget

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New loud speakers which bellow their messages for three miles, tiny radios to put in your pocket, and home recording, are among the current developments in radio shown at recent trade shows in the country for offering to the public in the coming fall season.

The loud speaker extending its broadcast long distances might be useful on the battlefield, or down on the farm for calling home the hogs, the cows or pigs, or at political conventions, its manufacturers pointed out. One of its tests almost tore up the whole business district of Chicago, so powerful was the demonstration which amplified an orchestra program to carry more than two miles.

The little pocket radio, shown for the first time in Chicago by Arthur T. Haugh, of Glendale, Calif., former president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, weighs only 26 ounces and is about the size of a pound carton of butter. It is truly a "personal radio," Mr. Haugh said, and runs on flashlight batteries. It would come in handy while riding on the elevated, or climbing mountains, or hoofing it down a country lane, observers noted. Furthermore it would give surcease to those who already are surfeited with over-loud blasts from neighbors' radios, they claimed.

The recording radio has also made rapid strides in the last few months. This relatively new instrument claims to "keep your diary, train your voice, write your letters, entertain your guests, and make you an album of music, history or of your friends."

By placing the radio recording machine near the front door, for instance, the hostess can catch the casual remarks of arriving guests which when played back a little later sound very amusing. The evening's fun may be started off with a rush to see who can have his voice recorded first and lead to games of tongue-twisters recorded and later played back.

The recorder part of the radio will take a white paper disc the size of a bread-and-butter plate on which a personal letter can be taken down and then sent through the mail to a friend who not only gets your message but hears your voice, it was explained. Several million of these letters have been sent in the last few months, it was reported.

Radio "Lighthouse"

A new "lighthouse" radio beacon which permits a pilot to determine his course at all times with relation to his destination was a new Radio Corporation of America development introduced recently at the Institute of Radio Engineers convention in Boston.

Dr. David G. C. Luck explained to the convention that his invention tells a pilot his exact direction at all times. If the plane is forced from its predetermined route, the drift is shown on a dial and a new course is immediately set by the dial.

The omnidirectional radio beacon was developed at Camden Airport by Dr. Luck after four years of development and operates in the ultra-high frequency waves, where static and atmospherics may be avoided.

The beacon works like a lighthouse sending out two kinds of impulses, one which sweeps around the horizon steadily like a lighthouse beam and the other which flashes in all directions just as the beam points north. The radio receiver aboard the plane times the interval between the sweeping beam and the north-flash, giving the true heading.

Okeh Records Back

Okeh Records, one of the grand old names in popular records, are now back on home machines and being heard over the air as the Columbia Recording Corporation recently turned over its Vocalion label to them. The new Okeh label, a rich purple with gold lettering, will be in the 35-cent class. All the dance bands, hill billy artists and popular singers now on Vocalion will be heard on the new disks.

Chicago's Housing Projects Raising Standards of Living

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—More than 2,500 families that lived in the slums here, and looked doubtfully at their tenement neighbors, are working with them now, doing all the things suburban dwellers do—forming civic betterment clubs, playing pinochle, providing recreation for their children—and in new surroundings that approach a small town atmosphere, though the families have moved scarcely a stone's throw from their previous crowded, unlovely homes.

There are broad lawns on these the housing projects here—Jane Addams, near Hull House; Julia Lathrop, on the northwest side; and Trumbull, near South Chicago's steel mills. Soon, 1,600 more families, Negroes, will be moving into the Ida B. Wells project, now going up in the Negro district on the south side.

Theer are broad lawns on these housing projects, wide skies above, plenty of air, and joy-giving activities for all the family—hand craft clubs for father, women's clubs for mother, play school for the tiny tots, and in between a near endless assortment of leisure-time pursuits for each member of the more than 2,500 families.

Members within family circles are getting better acquainted with each other too. There's more room than in the slums for a family to really be a circle. And just as in a small town, many of the project activities include both parents and young people—community sings once a week, "Open House" barn dances, and project-wide parties the parents arrange for the children at Christmas time and Hallowe'en.

It's suburban living in the midst of a big city, says Miss Elizabeth Wood, Secretary of the Chicago Housing Authority — democratic living in a democracy. Grownups and children alike are learning what it means to be a responsible citizen in a community that they are proud of, and to help keep it the sort of place they want to live in. Children who thought nothing of digging holes in the scanty bare ground around tenement homes, take a personal interest in keeping the housing project lawns tidy and flower beds intact, authorities say.

Once harassed parents, who in the tenements paid little attention to their youngsters so long as they took their noise outside on the streets, have a better idea of parent responsibility now. In the newfound neighborliness and pleasant surroundings of the housing projects, all the parents work together to furnish wholesome recreation for everybody's children.

The activities on the housing projects differ from those in the Settlements, it's explained, for the project tenants initiate their clubs and recreation themselves, as people in a small town do. WPA workers and teachers stand by ready to help, but more as co-operators and counselors when their aid is asked. At the beginning, parents who moved into the housing projects had to be taught how to be civic leaders, so to speak, Miss Myrtle Jordani, WPA Director of Recreation, saye, but now they are doing a fine job and working for their community wholeheartedly.

The tenants on the Julia Lathrop project initiated a co-operative buying club. Members buy for cash and sell to themselves for cash. After a year's operation its net savings, for the period Feb. 6, 1939, through Dec. 31, 1939, amounted to $170. There was also a stock of goods on hand valued at $200 (at cost). Each family became a stockholder in the co-operative by paying $5.00 for one share within six months of joining.

A "Co-operative Job Service" was also established at the Julia Lathrop homes.

'Not a Candidate,' Roosevelt Message

By the Associated Press

Chicago, July 17

President Roosevelt's message to the Democratic National Convention was put before the delegates last night by Senator Alben W. Barkley in these words:

"I and other close friends of the President have long known that he has no wish to be a candidate again. We know, too, that in no way whatsoever has he exerted any influence in the selection of delegates, or upon the opinions of delegates, to this Convention.

"Tonight, at the specific request and authorization of the President, I am making this simple fact clear to this Convention.

"The President has never had, and has not today, any desire or purpose to continue in the office of President, to be a candidate for that office, or to be nominated by the Convention for that office.

"He wishes in all earnestness and sincerity to make it clear that all of the delegates to this Convention are free to vote for any candidate.

"That is the message I bear to you from the President of the United States."

Daytona Hole-in-One Comes in Novel Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Leo (Rosenblum, Jr.) and Leonard (Pepper) played against Melvin (Dobrow) and Willie (Nelson) on the golf links at the Daytona Highlands course. Leo hit his tee shot to within five inches of the cup on the 138 yard seventh hole.

Melvin's tee shot also headed for the green, but it landed on Leo's ball and knocked it into the cup.

That is how Leo has become a member of the "hole-in-one" club of this fair city by the sea.

Local golfers said that it is one in a million or more of such odds to get an ace that way.

U. S. Defense Gains Reported by Commission

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17—The United States's huge defense program moved into still higher gear today, spurred by reports from the National Defense Advisory Commission that a Nation-wide expansion and co-ordination of defense efforts was gathering speed on all fronts.

Released after President Roosevelt had terminated one of his increasingly frequent sessions with the Commission, the report showed that from June 6 to date the Production Division, headed by William S. Knudsen, President of the General Motors Corporation, had cleared $1,661,891,494 worth of contracts, of which $1,390,575,404.87 were for the Navy and $271,316,089.13 for the Army.

The Production Division also reported "progress toward solution, for the time being at least, of the bottlenecks in the machine tool industry. The embargo authority has contributed substantially to the retention in this country of vital machine tool units which otherwise would have been exported.

Progress Is Reported

"Plans have been worked out to a point where (today) a meeting of the Machine Tool Defense Committee, H. S. Vance, head of the Machine Tool Section of the Production Division, and Donald M. Nelson, Co-Ordinator of Defense Purchases, will be held to take up a co-operative plan under which a definite percentage of machine tool manufacturing facilities will be reserved for national defense," the report continued.

This division also revealed that the Packard Motor Company had agreed to undertake the manufacture of 9,000 liquid-cooled Rolls Royce airplane engines and that a contract would be signed soon. Under present plans the United States Army will receive 3,000 of the engines and Great Britain 6,000.

The report of the Materials Division, which is under the direction of Edward R. Stettinius, former Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, was similar to that released over the week end and said that satisfactory progress was being made in assuring the nation of an adequate supply of raw materials.

Power Production

The Materials Division report also emphasized the necessity for expanding power production in the Tennessee Valley Authority section to be used in manufacturing the aluminum required in American airplane construction. The report charged that this expansion, which would cost $65,000,000, was being blocked by the action of three Republican members of Congress and that an immediate start on the work is necessary if a year's time is not to be lost through failure to impound essential spring waters in the early months of 1941.

Sidney Hillman, Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and head of the Commission's Division of Labor Supply, told the President that 30,000 to 40,000 workers have already begun training for skilled worker positions under a program administered by Owen D. Young, former Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company.

"In the vocational schools being utilized, training is made available to workers on WPA and NYA rolls and others interested in securing such courses, particularly those who feel the need for refresher training to retrieve their earlier skill," the report said.

Major Consideration

Declaring that the first and major consideration is to provide employment to those who are employable and now without jobs, the report reveals that "up to the present there have been no specific requests for skilled labor made to the Defense Commission. It is evident that thus far needs of private industry for skilled and other labor are being met."

Leon Henderson, who heads the Division of Price Stabilization, reported that "the primary effort of this Division during the past few weeks has been directed toward the determination of the effects of the rearmament program on the Nation's price structure."

"A central Bureau of Research and Statistics has been developed as a clearing house for information required by the various Divisions of the Commission, particularly in respect to information developed from other Government agencies.

"Analyses of both the materials and resources have been coupled with consideration of measures for control and price stabilization. Standards are being formulated to guide procurement agencies in connection with recent legislation authorizing negotiated contracts in lieu of competitive bidding," Mr. Henderson said.

Transportation Needs

Ralph Budd, who heads the Division of Transportation, said that "emphasis has been placed by this Division upon securing a suitable car supply to meet emergency demands upon rail transportation. Concrete recommendations have been drawn up for acquisition of very substantial numbers of special rolling stock for handling troops and their equipment."

Mr. Budd reported that special attention is being given to the question of iron ore transportation over the Great Lakes.

Reports were also given by Chester Davis, head of the Agricultural Division, and by Miss Harriet Elliott, who heads the Division of Consumer Protection. Miss Elliott said that the groundwork has been laid "for an extensive educational campaign to mobilize public sentiment behind the idea that the civilian population must be prepared physically to meet the defense responsibilities placed upon it by any emergency."

Mr. Davis said that his division was followed a three-fold program looking toward increased use of surplus home farm products, maintenance of agricultural production at most favorable levels for national defense and the drawing up of plans to minimize the effect upon agriculture of all unfavorable international changes.

Busy Days for Ship Firm

PHILADELPHIA, July 17 (AP)—The New York Shipbuilding Corp. has a total of $240,291,900 in undelivered contracts on its books, figures released today showed. The total included 7 cruisers, 5 tenders and 1 battleship.

Women's Group Wants Ships Sent To Get Evacuees

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—A national campaign urging the Government to dispatch "mercy ships" to remove refugee children from England has been launched by the "Women's Committee to Send Ships for European Children."

Declaring that "we are not an organization—we are a group of individual women," the Committee in a full-page advertisement in the New York Times urged the women of America to ask President Roosevelt to "send ships for the imperiled children in England—rich and poor alike."

The appeal included among its signers actress Helen Hayes, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, writer, and Mrs. Henry Sloane Coffin, wife of the President of Union Theological Seminary.

'Old Spanish Days' Fiesta Calls Thousands to Santa Barbara

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—Beginning now and building up to a grand climax in the famous "Old Spanish Days" Fiesta — which comes this year on August 14, 15, 16, and 17,—Santa Barbara's summer season features events that are "different."

Polo is a favorite sport here. The summer polo season runs until September 15, with match games at Fleischmann Field every week. Fine mounts and daring riders draw good galleries to watch these games, played in a magnificent scenic setting between mountains and sea.

Also in keeping with the air of refinement that pervades this charming coastal city and its neighborhood are the series of summer garden tours every Friday, until September 6. On these occasions, the beautiful gardens of houses and estates in Santa Barbara and Montecito are thrown open to visitors. Those who take part in the tours drive their own cars, but are piloted on a circuit of the gardens by authorized guides.

Much of Santa Barbara takes to the water, either in boats or in bathing suits, or both, throughout the summer. The ample yacht harbor and the attractive beaches account for this. Marine activities reach their height in the annual Semana Nautica, which takes place from July 4 to 7. Competitions are held in nearly 50 water and land sports, including the Anacapa Island race, water skiing and others too numerous to list here.

The "Old Spanish Days" iesta, with its parades and dramatic presentations, its dancing in the streets, and general festive air, has made a place for itself as one of the West's most delightful celebrations. Probably nowhere else in North America is more fine Spanish dancing to be seen than is recruited for this occasion.

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The Home Forum

Vast Was the Vicarage

WISTARIA GREW UP its stucco front. From ropy boughs, and all over the wrought-iron porch, hung the tassels. At the height of their blooming they fell in a ragged curtain across the dining-room windows, steeping the shabby furniture in shade. After the blooms had passed, the vicar had the wistaria cut from the windows.

It was a lovely tree, and it held all the front of the vicarage in its clasp. Behind it was the long yellow front wall with deep-paned windows; behind them the tall rooms, full of faded chintz and mahogany, of vast Benares bowls sent from the vicar's sister in India, of thin carpets, and bad pictures.

The vicarage was far too large for its occupants—yes, even for the nine who inhabited it. The vicar, his wife, his old mother, his daughter, Ellen, the three children of his sister in India, and the two maids. It was a huge and lovely inconvenience, set in a great overgrown garden of nearly three acres, with the churchyard upon its one side and the river Thames upon the other.

* * *

I loved it. Who, as a child, would not love a house so large and so casual that the very children who lived in it might have two whole living-rooms of their own, as well as their sleeping-quarters? This was so at the vicarage. Two rooms on the first floor with a door between, those two nephews and one niece of the vicar's had, to do with as they would. Great tattered basket chairs; tables that didn't matter; cupboards crammed with steam engines and dolls; shelves reeling with books; bats, balls, and birds' eggs everywhere. Those two rooms were a kingdom which even the vicar never violated without a warning knock.

The walk to the vicarage took me through a narrow lane with the hedge-sides full of cow-parsley, and afterward through a water meadow. This was full of great kingcups in season, and of little yellow frogs. Every morning of school holidays found my footsteps automatically turning to the lane, the meadow, the vicarage. Here was a goal with all that was desirable; kings and queen of it the three children who were my friends. My own garden was one in which paths were laid to be walked upon—theirs was one in which paths scarcely existed.

I shall never forget that garden, or poor old Worsfold, the solitary gardener, who wrestled with it as best he might. A caricature of a gardener, with a wry, wizened face and a torn baize apron, who heaped a series of incessant complaints upon the birds, the weather, the blights, the slugs, the insects, the unwarrantable size of his domain, and, of course, upon us. Not that much damage could be done to the coppice with its ragged gloom, or to the orchard buzzing with wasps and knee-deep in wildflowers and rotten fruit. The tennis court lay alongside the river—great green plaintains and dandelions reared up on its bumps and in its hollows, and the white lines wavered faint and uncertain on each side of the holed and sagging net.

* * *

But how lovely, how lovely it all was, with the river going by, and the grubby old punt tethered to the bank, and the croaking of the moorfowl, and the dabchicks passing over like clockwork toys. On summer evenings we lay in the long grass by the water's edge, listening for the call of the ferryman down-river, and watching the gnats dance in a smother, and longing to be aboard one of the fat brown river steamers that passed by with piano tinkling. Maybe we were just such young barbarians as the vicar tolerantly claimed us to be. Certainly we ran wild, chased the poultry in the kitchen yard, teased the maids, pilfered the larder, and made horrible concoctions to eat in improvised houses of fir-branches.

But how lovely it was. And vicarage tea—with the table crammed to capacity with thick slices of bread and strawberry jam, and doughnuts on Saturdays, and over it all the vague benevolence of the vicar at one end of the table, and the sharp, authoritative wit of his wife at the other. And Granny—dear Granny, who lived a life alone in the "little drawing-room" with a shawl over her shoulders and a lace cap on her head, looking like a little apple dumpling, and prodigal with her favors whenever we were allowed to violate her privacy. Barley-sugar, mauve cachous, and queer, dull little anecdotes were Granny—"Eh, deary me!" she was forever saying.

The vicarage was vast, it was untidy, and it must have been a perpetual problem to the patient pair who were its rulers. We, too, at one time must have presented such a problem. But they cured us by giving us free rein, the glorious irresponsibility of an unforgettable slice of childhood.

C. GORDON GLOVER.

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Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, published monthly, grade one and a half. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science Movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EARTHENWARE VASE FROM MEXICO

THIS graceful pottery vase consists of a cup held by a slender hand of almost life-size. It shows the highly sensitive imagination and decorative talent of the Mexican craftsman; in this case, of the potters of San Pedro Tlaquepaquey in the state of Jalisco. All the Mexican folk arts of basketry, tinwork, lacquer-ware, weaving, ceramics, and embroideries are characterized by bold inventiveness and a strong sense of design and color. There is versatility as well as gay spontaneity in the work of the native artists and craftsmen of Mexico that enchants us who are her more reserved and northern neighbors. But it must be added that all Mexican folk art is today highly appreciated, from the choice examples of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth century to the most unpretentious toy or plate made at the present time. The impressive exhibition of *Twenty Centuries of Mexican Art*, now being shown in New York at the Museum of Modern Arts, attests to this.

Much of this folk art is, indeed, naïve and much shows a deeply innate sense of artistic expression, as does this lovely vase of unusual shape. No matter from what direction one looks at this vase or cup, the silhouette and form have a flower-like grace and a singular appeal. The color adds to the simple beauty. The glaze is a rich golden buff; fancifully painted on the cup is a design of trees and little houses in deep green and light and dark sienna brown. The encircling bands repeat this color and the cuff is glossy black. The whole seems to have taken on a warm mellow color with age and suggests to the beholder not only the colorful Mexican folk art, but something of the romantic Victorian tradition of the late nineteenth century as well.

B. T.

Garden in England

Hold them, earth:
hold tightly wall
and vine and flower.
These are worth
your growing hour.
These are all
your own, your proof
beneath your friend,
the sun: the roof.
Hold them, earth:
they all belong
with light and song
you have to send,
with loveliness you spend
freely, freely everywhere
in all your flowered air.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Old Friends in Vellum

THERE ARE TWENTY or thirty volumes that I have read over and over again. . . . I do not think altogether the worse of a book for having survived the author a generation or two. . . .

I shake hands with, and look an old, tried, and valued friend in the face,—compare notes, and chat the hours away. It is true, we form dear friendships with such ideal guests—dearer, alas! and more lasting, than those with our most intimate acquaintance. In reading a book which is an old favorite with me (say the first novel I ever read) I not only have the pleasures of memory added to it. It recalls the same feeling and associations which I had in first reading it, and which I can never have again in any other way. . . .

Sometimes the sight of an odd volume of these good old English authors on a stall, or the name lettered on the back among others on the shelves of a library, answers the purpose, revives the whole train of ideas, and sets "the puppets dallying." . . . For myself, not only are the old ideas of the contents of the work brought back to my mind in all their vividness, but the old associations of the faces and persons of those I then knew, . . . the place where I sat to read the volume, the day when I got it, the feeling of the air, the fields, the sky—return, and all my early impressions with them. This is better to me—those places, those times, those persons, and those feelings that come across me as I retrace the story and devour the page, are to me better far than the wet sheets of the last new novel from the Ballantyne Press, to say nothing of the Minerva Press in Leadenhall street. It is like visiting the scenes of early youth. I think of the time "when I was in my father's house, and my path ran down with butter and honey,"—when I was a little, thoughtless child, and had no other wish or care but to con my daily task, and be happy!—WILLIAM HAZLITT, in "Table Talk."

"The Lord God omnipotent reigneth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHILDREN of Israel, having escaped from Egypt under Moses' leadership, were pursued by the Egyptian army. The Israelites apparently had little material means of defending themselves. The Egyptians were fully equipped for warfare. "The children of Israel cried out unto the Lord" (Exodus 14:10), the one ever-present power, and were protected. When they were afraid and complained, their leader, Moses, said to them (Exodus 14:13, 14): "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will shew to you to day: for the Egyptians whom ye have seen to day, ye shall see them again no more forever. The Lord shall fight for you." And so it proved. Before them was the Red Sea and behind them was the Egyptian army. But the waters of the sea were parted, and the children of Israel went through "the midst of the sea" on dry ground. We read further (Exodus 14:23) that as "the Egyptians pursued, and went in after them to the midst of the sea," the waters returned and the Egyptians were destroyed.

Evil is boastful. It claims to be powerful—even superior to good. Nevertheless, good is supreme, for there is no life or intelligence apart from God, good. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 186): "The only power of evil is to destroy itself. It can never destroy one iota of good."

In the book of Revelation evil is depicted as a great red dragon warring against the true idea of good, and the true idea is shown as having proved evil to be powerless. It is recorded that John heard "as it were the voice of a great multitude," saying (Revelation 19:6), "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

What, then, is evil? Evil is the seeming consequence of the belief that life, intelligence, and substance are material. All phases of evil rest upon this erroneous supposition. There is no truth in this supposition, for God, Spirit, is the only intelligence, the only Life and substance. He who understands the truth of spiritual being, as revealed in Christian Science, is enabled to deny reality to the seeming activity of evil, and to realize that intelligence, life, and substance are spiritual.

The Apostle James admonishes (James 4:7), "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you." Intelligent resistance of the claims of evil to power overcomes their seeming activity. How consistently did the great Master resist evil! Through his realization of the facts of spiritual being he proved its seeming phases to be nothing. Those who opposed his teaching tried to destroy him, hoping thus to suppress the truth he taught. But, equipped with the understanding that God is the only power, he fulfilled his mission of revealing the nature of God and man, and showed what a knowledge of Truth can accomplish.

Through the study of Christian Science we learn that evil is only a falsity. We learn to deny its claims to power, and to realize the omnipotence of God, good, thus overcoming evil, whatever guise it may assume.

In the first verse of the ninety-first Psalm is the promise, "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." Christian Science shows that in divine consciousness there is no evil, and that actually there is no other consciousness, since God is the only Mind. War, unemployment, lack, and sickness only seem to exist. Those who realize that there is no consciousness but the infinite divine consciousness, omniscient good, are spiritually protected. Thus, to dwell "in the secret place of the most High" is to find one's true selfhood in conscious at-one-ment with God. How satisfying it is to turn away from the false belief that the material world is God's creation, and to dwell upon the beauty and wonder of God's spiritual universe!

In the universe of Spirit there is unlimited good, including uninterrupted employment, health, holiness, beauty, and order—all in accord with God's perfect plan. Love governs the universe. On pages 3 and 4 of "Rudimental Divine Science" Mrs. Eddy speaks of God as "the infinite and divine Principle of all being, the ever-present I AM, filling all space, including in itself all Mind, the one Father-Mother God;" and she further says, "Life, Truth, and Love are this trinity in unity, and their universe is spiritual, peopled with perfect beings, harmonious and eternal, of which our material universe and men are the counterfeits."

He who often turns in thought to contemplate the universe of Spirit is uplifted to behold that which is real. Not only is the realization of truth refreshing and inspiring, but it overcomes the seeming activity of evil. When men shall have fully realized this truth there will be no more war, unemployment, lack, sickness, sin, or death.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

"O Senhor Deus Todo-poderoso reina"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

OS FILHOS DE Israel, apoz haverem escapado do Egito conduzidos por Moisés, foram perseguidos pelo exército daquele país. Aparentemente os israelitas possuiam poucos elementos materiais para sua defeza emquanto que os egípcios estavam inteiramente equipados para a guerra. Mas "os filhos de Israel clamaram ao Senhor" (Êxodo 14:10), o único poder sempre presente, e foram protegidos. Quando êles se sentiram amedrontados e se queixaram, Moisés, seu guia, respondeu-lhes (Êxodo 14:13, 14): "Não temais, estai quietos e vêde o livramento que Jeová vos há de dar hoje; porque os egípcios que vêdes hoje, nunca jamais os tornareis a ver. Jeová pelejará por vós." E assim foi. Êles tinham pela frente o Mar Vermelho e à retaguarda o exército egípcio. Porém as águas do mar se dividiram e os filhos de Israel "entraram pelo meio do mar em sêco." Mais adiante lemos (Êxodo 14:23) que quando os egípcios os seguiram, "e entraram atrás deles no meio do mar", as águas voltaram e os egípcios foram destruidos.

O mal costuma vangloriar-se. Pretende ser poderoso—até mesmo superior ao bem. Não obstante, é o bem que tem supremacia, porque não há vida, nem inteligência separadas de Deus, o bem. Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã escreve em *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras, pg. 186): "O único poder do mal é o de se destruir a si próprio. Nunca pode destruir uma só partícula do bem."

No Apocalipse o mal está descrito como um grande dragão vermelho a guerrear a verdadeira idéia do bem, e a verdadeira idéia do bem é apresentada como tendo provado ser o mal desprovido de qualquer poder. E ainda no Apocalipse (19:6) regista-se o fato de ter S. João ouvido "como que a voz de uma grande multidão, . . . que dizia: . . . o Senhor Deus Todo-poderoso reina."

Que vem, então, a ser o mal? O mal é a aparente consequência na crença de que a vida, a inteligência e a substância são materiais. Todas as fases do mal se apoiam sôbre esta suposição errônea. Não há verdade nesta suposição, porque Deus, Espírito, é a única inteligência, a única Vida e substância. Aquele que compreender a verdade do ser espiritual, como é revelada na Ciência Cristã, é capaz de negar existência à aparente atividade do mal e realizar que a inteligência, a vida e a substância são espirituais.

O Apóstolo Tiago advertia (Tiago 4:7), "Resisti ao diabo, e êle fugirá de vós." A resistência inteligente às pretensões de poder que o mal se arroga, subjuga suas aparentes atividades. Com que firmeza resistia ao mal o grande Mestre! Pela sua compenetração dos fatos do ser espiritual êle provou serem nulas as fases aparentes do mal. Aqueles que se opunham aos seus ensinamentos, tentavam destruí-lo na esperança de assim acabar com a verdade que êle ensinava. Munido, porém, da compreensão de que Deus é o único poder, êle cumpriu a missão de revelar a natureza de Deus e do homem e mostrou o que o conhecimento da Verdade pode realizar.

Pelo estudo da Ciência Cristã chegamos a saber que o mal é apenas uma falsidade. Aprendemos a negar sua pretensão ao poder e a realizar a onipotência de Deus, o bem, subjugando dêste modo o mal sob qualquer pretêxto com que se apresente.

No primeiro verso do Salmo 91 encontramos a promessa, "Aquele que habita no esconderijo do Altíssimo, à sombra do Todo Poderoso descansará." A Ciência Cristã mostra que na conciência divina não existe o mal e que na realidade não há outra conciência porque Deus é a Mente única. A guerra, o desemprêgo, a pobreza, a doença, só existem na aparência. Aqueles que realizam não haver outra conciência senão a infinita conciência divina, o bem oniciente, são protegidos espiritualmente. Logo, habitar "no esconderijo do Altíssimo" quer dizer, acharmos o nosso verdadeiro eu em conciente unidade com Deus. Como é compensador desviarmo-nos da falsa crença de que o mundo material é a criação de Deus e pairar o pensamento na beleza e na maravilha do universo espiritual de Deus!

No universo do Espírito existe o bem ilimitado que inclue ocupação ininterrupta, saúde, santidade, beleza e ordem—tudo isto de acôrdo com o perfeito plano de Deus. O Amor governa o universo. Nas páginas 3 e 4 de *Rudimental Divine Science* (Ciência Divina Rudimentar) Mrs. Eddy fala de Deus como "o Princípio divino e infinito de todo o ser, o Eu sou que está sempre presente e que enche todo o espaço, incluindo em si mesmo toda a Mente, o Pai-Mãe Deus único;" e mais adiante, diz: "A Vida, a Verdade e o Amor são esta trindade em unidade, e seu universo é espiritual, povoado com seres perfeitos, harmoniosos e eternos, dos quais o universo e os homens materiais são a falsificação."

Aquele que frequentemente volve os seus pensamentos a contemplar o universo do Espírito é alçado até á percepção do que é real. A realização da verdade não é apenas reconfôrto e inspiração, mas domina a aparente atividade do mal. Quando os homens tiverem realizado plenamente esta verdade, não haverá mais guerra, desemprêgo, carência, enfermidade, pecado ou morte.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo á Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Links With a Vanished People Found in Box Canyon

I HAVE SPOKEN of the young chicken ranchers on whose front-door hanging we intruded and who later became good friends of ours. They gave us an immensely interesting Indian hour one day. Dropping in for eggs, we were pausing to chat about one thing and another when a chance remark revealed the fact that we were eager to learn as much as possible about the aborigines.

"Maybe you'd like to see what we found in Box Canyon," the young woman suggested; and, leaving the room, she returned presently with a basket over the contents of which we leaned attentively.

She and her husband, it seemed, had been eating a picnic lunch at the mouth of a cave in Box Canyon when she had noticed what looked like the end of a little stick protruding from the soil. Carelessly she pulled it out, then exclaimed with delight over a small, perfect arrowhead. At once they both set to work exploring, and very soon realized that they had happened upon genuine treasure trove. From the dust and detritus in the cave all sorts of articles emerged: bowls, flint instruments, more arrowheads, strings of turquoise and sea shells (the latter probably brought from the Gulf of California), small squares of finely woven cotton cloth, and bundles of short pieces of reed filled with a hard flaky substance.

"Do you suppose those are prayer sticks?" I asked, indicating the bundles.

"That's what they think at Casa Grande," the young woman answered. "But no one has been able to tell us what they're filled with."

I am afraid my face looked covetous. There was certainly not in any part of my mind the faintest shadow of a hope that I might possess one of those sticks. But, after watching me for a moment, the wife glanced at her husband and then, unloosing the thong about one of the bundles, handed me a section of reed. "For you to keep if you like it," she said simply and graciously.

I was so overcome that I am not sure I even thanked her! And, for that matter, no words could have conveyed my gratitude. To be thus vitally connected with a vanished race in whose unseen presence I had lived all winter, whose unheard voices had moved me to a deepening affection: this was to me a boon beyond all acknowledgment. Reverently I received my prayer stick and, conveying it back to our cottage, wrapped it in cotton and put it safely away. Now as I write in my home in Vermont, it lies in a glass test tube on the little table. . . . I watched it rather anxiously, lest the humidity of our climate impair the tissues which the dry air of Arizona preserved so marvelously that, gathered fifteen hundred years ago, the reed looks as if it had been cut yesterday. . . .

After we had left Arizona and I had sent a trifling gift of Vermont maple sugar back to the rancher's wife, she wrote me that they had just discovered the ruins of an old "pit village" on their property. In fact there were two layers of ruin, one above the other. . . .

"Come back," wrote the rancher's wife, "and I'll lend you a spade and show you just where to dig. I myself have unearthed two stone axes and a bowl."—From "Cactus Forest," by ZEPHINE HUMPHREY (New York: Dutton).

So Steeped in Beauty

MEXICO IS a country so steeped in beauty that one can easily forget everything else. The Mexico the tourists see is tinged with unreality; Taxco, for instance, a mountain village torn from the Tuscany hills and transplanted here during the Colonization, where it blooms like some strange, exotic flower, all pinky-white and soft gray-blue, punctuated by the incredible gold of a cathedral that seems never to have been conceived in the imagination of mere man; Acapulco on the Pacific coast, a proud and imperious seaport, crested with palms, where the jagged cliffs cut into the horizon; below, shimmering white sand and a sea, clear-green by day and murky-black at night, that drifts inward languidly to form little gullies and transparent pools filled with snake-like slippery weeds and little rose and purple seaflowers, unknown outside of the tropics.

But there were many moments to come, when I stood in my balcony window watching, at dusk, an all but hidden sun stain a golden rim around the undulating purple sierras that enclose the Valley of Mexico, with only the two pure silver tips of the twin volcanoes agleam in the misted violet sky; moments these were so hushed, so still, so poignantly beautiful that I have felt I could not bear them.—From "Mexico Reborn," by VERNA CARLETON MILLAN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Indian Pueblo

The pueblo sleeps with arms outspread to take
The glowing warmth and strength of tropic sun,
Her limbs stretched motionless with labor done,
Her mind as tranquil as a windless lake.
Not one among her children would forsake
His mother town, though each at heart had run
The country's breadth. She slumbers on, as one
Who, gently dreaming, has no wish to wake.

A stranger, passing, rouses her to see
A great white bird above that, flying, sings.
She smiles a moment, looks inquiringly
Until the whir of flashing, circling wings
Grows silent. Then she slips into a doze—
Regains her aged beauty in repose.

ELEANOR JORDAN

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1940

Life in India Discussed At Social Parley

Institute at Wellesley hears Punjab resident tell of observations on economics.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 17—With the ribbon of the All India Congress Party on his distinctive white cap, Reginald Babu Lal Singh of the Punjab is a colorful figure this week among members of the Institute for Social Progress, being held at Wellesley College.

He is equally at home whether explaining the non-violent technique of his friend Mohandas Gandhi, and the economic and political aims of his party — or whether, decked out in a striking turban, he is playing English folk dance tunes on his mandolin in the moonlight while small groups of Institute members trip lightly on the dewy grass. Today, in a formal talk, he explained the deep interest in promoting better understanding of his people's problems, which led him to pause in the United States on his way back from England to India.

After the World War, he said, he felt that there were values in the Western World which should be made more available to his people. Se he began by coming to Syracuse University as a student.

Status of Indians

Mr. Singh became especially interested in the plight of Indians indentured as laborers in various parts of the world, and undertook a study of their political status—in the United States, Canada, South America, South Africa and elsewhere. He and his party have been working in various ways to improve the status of these Indian laborers in foreign lands in every way possible, he declared.

When the present war broke out Mr. Singh was in London, as a member of the All India Congress Party, studying the processes of colonial administration. He sailed for the United States on the freighter Collingsworth eventually —and aided in caring for survivors of the British airplane carrier Courageous. He is now lecturing in an attempt to elucidate the position of his party.

Comments Caused Exit

Victor Sordan—for five years director of the German language radio station at Prague—is another member of the Institute to contribute officially to its program today. At 8:30 o'clock this evening in Tower Court he is directing a play staged by a group of Institute members. Before entering the radio field Mr. Sordan had long experience as a director in a number of German and Austrian theaters.

In addition to serving as director of the German station in Prague and supervising all its programs, he took care of political news radiocasts himself. The nature of his comments as the Czechoslovakian crisis developed, led to a hasty exit from the country, he says.

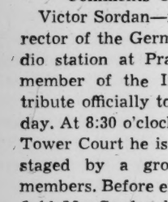
The Institute's consideration of housing problems was continued at a public lecture last night by Thomas S. Holden, Vice-President in Charge of Statistics and Research, of the F. W. Dodge Corporation—New York publishers of building field magazines and reports.

Basic changes taking place in real estate and mortgage lending practices, he said, have stimulated residential building until in dollar volume it increased five-fold between 1934 and 1939—and is still increasing. Twenty per cent of the single-family houses reported last year by his concern, Mr. Holden stated, were built to cost less than $4,000 each.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional cloudiness this afternoon and tonight, with occasional light rains and slight temperature change tonight and Thursday; gentle variable and easterly winds.



Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday with intermittent rain Thursday on the coast; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with intermittent rain tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northeast or east winds over south portion and gentle variable becoming moderate easterly over north portion; overcast weather with intermittent rains Thursday and over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

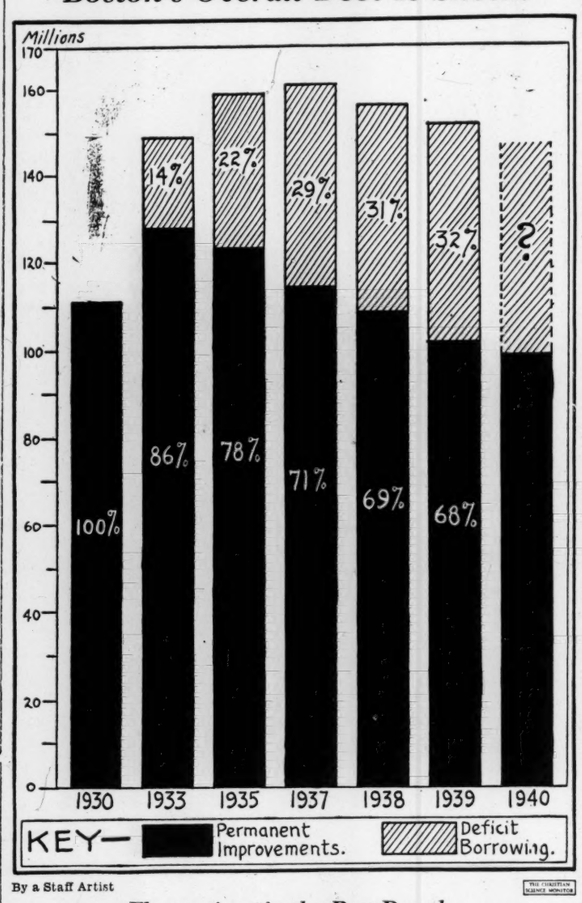
	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	75	New York	65	82
Chicago	57	72	Norfolk	76	89
Kansas City	72	87	Philadelphia	70	86
Los Angeles	56	76	St. Louis	64	82
Miami	76	92	San Francisco	58	69
Minneapolis	65	84	Washington	74	86
New Orleans	77	93			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 17.
B—Maximum, July 16.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:41 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 10.6 feet.
Thursday, 11:17 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:48 p. m., E. D. S. T., Wednesday.

Boston's Overall Debt Is Shown



By a Staff Artist

Fluctuations in the Past Decade

While debt for permanent improvements (subways, traffic tunnel, buildings, streets, sewers and equipment) declines, debt for current expenses (relief and general operating costs(goes steadily upward.

Boston Public Debt Viewed With Alarm and Gratification

Boston's public debt since 1930 has been changing in character—a trend which some quarters "view with alarm." Meanwhile, others point with pride to the fact that disregarding the character of the debt, the total amount is going down.

Outlays for permanent improvement have been cut to a minimum since 1930, and debt for such projects has declined. On the other hand, a growing quantity of bonds have been floated for current expenses. While there was none of this kind of debt in 1930, today "deficit borrowing" accounts for about one-third of Boston's entire city debt.

Critics declare that while the city has tangible possessions to show for its permanent improvement debt, it has little to show for current expense loans. That, they say, is money which simply takes wings and flies away.

Expenses In Future

To them, the decline in outlays for capital improvements also means Boston will have gigantic expenses in the future to replace obsolete buildings and equipment. They feel the large current expense loans mean Boston is living beyond its income.

To Mr. Taxpayer, Boston's city debt—good or bad—means that his tax rate of $40.60 this year is about $6.87 higher than it would have to be if there wasn't any debt. Service charges on the obligations eat up more than one-seventh of his real estate taxes.

To Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and his supporters, the debt picture is a pleasant one because the total amount outstanding is steadily declining. The Mayor views that as one of his most important achievements. To support his views, he cites Dun and Bradstreet's recent Municipal Service Report which summarizes a survey of Boston's financial condition: "Altogether, it is considered that the city of Boston has a higher caliber type of administration than it has had in some years and that its interests, by and large, are being well served."

The taxpayer can take his choice of these viewpoints—or make up his own. He will find that a Dun & Bradstreet analysis in 1935, when Boston's funded (permanent improvement) debt was $135,000,000, showed the Hub ranked eleventh among 12 large cities in the ratio of debt to true property valuations—a good standing.

Improvement Debt

Permanent improvement debt includes:

(1) Bonds in the vicinity of $43,000,000 for subways and rapid transit, a total which is being slowly reduced by subway rentals and taxes.

(2) Since 1933, a sum in the neighborhood of $18,000,000 for the East Boston Traffic Tunnel, which is also being gradually paid off by toll revenue and taxes.

(3) A total of loans for other capital improvements — school buildings, fire stations, parks, sewers, streets, bridges, heavy equipment—which touched an all-time peak of $65,500,000 during 1933 and has since declined to an estimated $38,500,000 this year, as the bonds are gradually paid off and a minimum of new loans are floated. Most of this debt is being met by tax revenue.

Deficit borrowing has been made up thus:

(1) Relief loans, which have risen from nothing in 1930 to $7,600,000 in 1933, to $15,800,000 in 1937, to an estimated $21,500,000 at the end of this year. Added to this are recent loans floated to enable the city in large measure to write off bad tax assets—obligations which will total about $7,500,000 at the end of 1940.

(2) Short-term notes by which the city borrows against tax title property and anticipated tax revenue, for operating expenses. No one knows exactly how much these loans will aggregate at the end of 1940; on Dec. 31 last year they amounted to about $20,000,000. This is a type of borrowing for current expense which, like relief and bad-asset borrowing, was virtually unknown in 1930.

Red Chiefs Must Go to Washington

Judge Hugh D. McLellan in Federal District Court today ordered two Massachusetts Communist leaders removed to Washington, D. C., where they are wanted on indictments brought by a Federal Grand Jury charging contempt of the Martin Dies Congressional Committee.

The court denied a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

The men are: Thomas F. P. O'Dea, President of the Young Communists League of Massachusetts, and Philip Frankfeld, Secretary of the Massachusetts Communist Party. They refused to answer questions concerning the identity of the Communist officials in Massachusetts and the name of the Communist student leader at Harvard University.

British Steamer Gets Armed Guard

When the British steamer Javanese Prince tied up at the Army Base today after a voyage from the Far East, it was learned that fear of sabotage has led to the hiring of armed guards to supplement the regular guards on British ships in United States ports.

It is understood that the British Admiralty is authorizing and hiring these guards who are instructed to scrutinize everything that comes aboard.

One passenger made the trip: J. W. MacLeod, and American, who sailed from Cape Town for New York.

Business Girls Are Put in Line For Higher Pay

$16.50 minimum for experienced office workers, $15 for tyros, recommended by board.

Many girls working as stenographers, typists and bookkeepers or doing other tasks in offices will get an increase in pay through the minimum wage scale just recommended by a Wage Board to the State Minimum Wage Commission, Miss Mary E. Meehan, Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries, reported today.

A large number of women office workers are now being paid less than the minimum wage of $16.50 a week proposed yesterday for experienced workers and of $15 for inexperienced, noted Miss Meehan, who as Executive Secretary of the Commission assists it in administering the Minimum Wage Law of Massachusetts.

Also office workers who are now putting in more than 40 hours will have their hours reduced or be paid for the hours over 40 as overtime at the regular rate, since the minimum wages call for a 40-hour week, Miss Meehan added.

Checked Wages Paid

"To assist the Wage Board named by the Commission to work out a minimum wage for office employees, we sent out investigators to check up on the wages being paid in all the different kinds of offices," she said.

"They brought in wage and hour information covering 1,770 workers, sufficient to supply a fair sample. There were 116,520 girl and woman clerical workers in Massachusetts at the time of the 1935 census. A great many of these are receiving much less than the established minimum. Our figures for the 1,770 were:

Percentage of 1770 office workers	Pay per week
.8	less than $9
(probably some part time)	
1.9	less than $10
2.4	less than $11
4.1	less than $12
6.6	less than $13
8.6	less than $14
14.1	less than $15
20.2	less than $16
26.4	less than $17
31.1	less than $18
48.0	less than $19
54.1	less than $20
45.9	over $20

The majority of the girls were working 40 hours or less. This data was:

Girls were working	
17	under 24 hours a week
12	from 24 to 29 hours
3	from 30 to 31
3	from 32 to 33
13	from 34 to 35
34	from 36 to 37
58	from 38 to 39
1186	40 hours
419	41 to 44 hours
25	45 to 48 hours, the legal limit per week

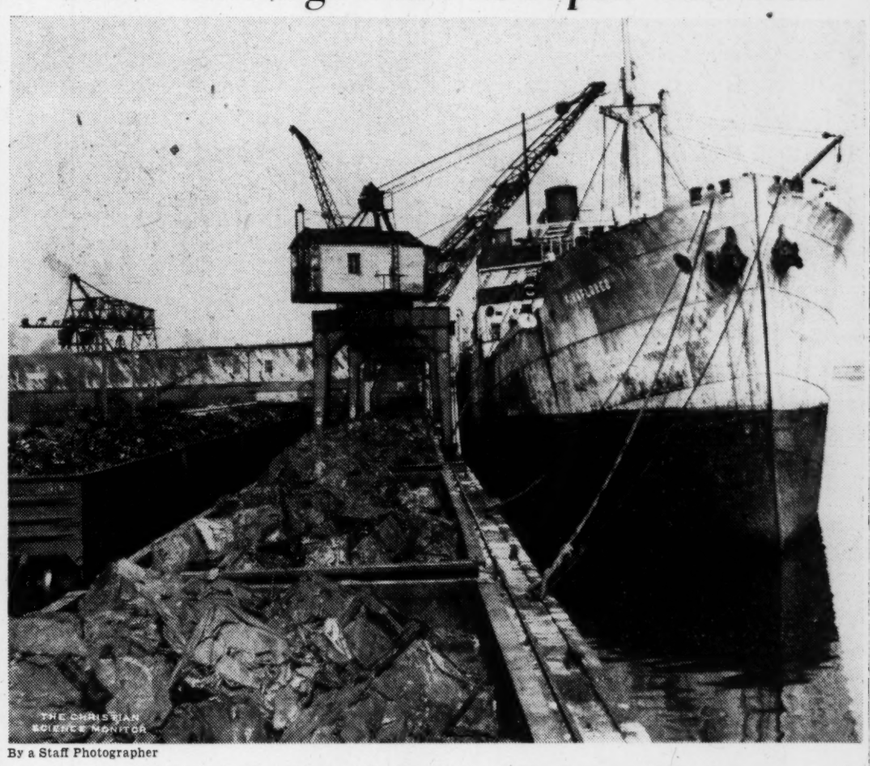
Based on Cost of Living

"The minimum wage is based on the cost of living," continued Miss Meehan. "Office workers have to dress better than the usual factory worker. They are engaged largely on their appearance and must keep themselves well groomed. The office workers' wage board took this into consideration in determining its minimums.

"Each of the employer and employee representatives brought in budgets made up from the experience of representative girls. They also used Washington figures, and particularly the budgets worked out by previous minimum wage boards in Massachusetts, chiefly that used in setting the last minimum wage order, that for the beauty culture workers. This budget was thus itemized:

Board and room	$8.50
Clothing	3.00
Laundry	.70
Medical care	.50
Carfare	1.00
Church	.25
Self-improvement	.35
Vacation	.60
Recreation	—
Reserve for emergency	.60
Mutual Assn. dues	—
Insurance	.50
Incidentals	.50
	$16.50

Moral Embargo Fails as Japan Gets Iron



By a Staff Photographer

Delayed War Materials Loaded at Charlestown Wharf

Boston's export of scrap iron and steel to Japan, which was practically suspended several months ago, is to be resumed with the departure of the Panamanian steamship Miraflores, which is today loading a full cargo of scrap at Mystic Wharf. Conspicuous in the freight gondolas on the pier were two-foot-square blocks of pressed scrap, including 1939 automobile license plates. The Miraflores flies the flag of Panama but has been in Greece until recently. Japanese interests are reported to have secured it for $421,000. Lack of scrap in Japan is causing sharp curtailment in iron and steel.

Humanized Education Is Urged By Rollins College President

Describing the unusual relationship between the college student and his professors as "too formal," Dr. Hamilton Holt, President of Rollins Colege at Winter Park, Fla., today expressed the view a college should "humanize education" by selecting teachers for their ability to teach rather than to write books, and then giving the students a maximum of informal contact with faculty members.

Dr. Holt, speaking on "Our Adventure in Common-Sense Education," outlined in challenging terms the educational viewpoint of his college to members of the Boston Rotary Club at its weekly luncheon meeting at Hotel Statler today.

"At Rollins we try to pick out teachers with the rare and genuine gift of teaching, rather than on the basis of how many books they have written," Dr. Holt declared. "Then we hope they can do research and write, instead of choosing them for their books and then hoping they can teach."

"Rollins differs from the usual college in several respects," Dr. Holt continued, "To begin with, we try to humanize the relation of students and professors. Students spend two hours a day with each of their professors—an hour for recitation and an hour for study. Thus the professor is at hand if the student meets perplexities in his studies. That is the time when the student needs the professor most.

"Further, we measure the students by accomplishment, not by how long they have been in college. Some take more than four years, some less.

"We divide knowledge into three classes—science, which is man's relation to the world; social science, his relation to his fellow man; and the humanities, his relation to his spirit and his ideas. We view each of these as an integrated whole and try to approach it with a broad view.

"Finally, we charge students exactly what their education costs us. Thus our entire endowment is free for scholarships, unlike that of most institutions. Our endowment finances about 10 per cent of our students, and through extra contributions, we help another 20 per cent."

Witnesses Deny Coercion

Five out of six witnesses called to the stand today in the suit brought by four laundry companies against Joseph F. Timilty, Commissionér of Police, his brother Walter, and the Elk Laundry Company, on charges that Boston police had been used to solicit business for the Timilty concern, testified no policeman had ever visited their places of business or solicited their laundry accounts.

The witnesses told Judge Allan G. Buttrick in Suffolk Superior Civil Court that they had changed to the Elk Laundry, owned and operated by Walter Timilty, after they had been serviced by the Bell Linen Service Company or the Suffolk Linen Service, Inc., two of the four complainants. The other two are the Suffolk Apron and Towel Company and the Bristol Coat and Apron Company.

John J. Mulrooney, a liquor dealer of Roslindale and former tavern operator, testified that his place had been serviced by the Suffolk Company and that while his tavern was under construction he was visited by a plainclothesman. His visitor asked who handled the laundry account, an when told it was the Suffolk Company asked Mr. Mulrooney if he had ever heard of the Elk Company. The witness said he replied that he had not.

The witness said he did not know his visitor's name but that he had seen him later on the street in uniform.

Going, Going, Gone! Actor Horton a Hit

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17 (AP)—Turning his talents to a new field, Edward Everett Horton, actor, made quite a success of his first try as an auctioneer last night, as Newport's summer colony society opened a two-day auction for the aid of British war victims and refugee children.

In his brief stint, Mr. Horton ran the bidding on a Parisian evening gown up to $175.

Thomas Sees New Day Dawn For Socialism

Although admitting that world socialism is at its lowest ebb since the time of the Hebrew prophets, Norman Thomas, perennial Presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, today predicted before the Harvard Sumer School Conference on Religion that the United States would be forced to choose between Fascism and Socialism within the coming decade.

Mr. Thomas asserted before an audience of 100 in Hunt Hall that although Socialism is disorganized and acutely in need of leadership and sound planning, its ideals were never more widely accepted than today.

The world, he said, recognizes the failure of Capitalism and of Nationalism. He pointed to Socialism as a practical expression of the Christian ideal of the brotherhood of man.

While describing the evolution of Socialism in France, Mr. Thomas took issue with yesterday's speaker, Harper Sibley, former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who had charged that the "weak and academic leadership" of Leon Blum's Popular Front Government was responsible for the downfall of France.

"Mr. Sibley's argument is fantastic," the Socialist leader declared. "The Blum government protected France temporarily from Fascism, from the Laval type of leadership. He never denied the Army anything it asked for. It was the folly of the French generals, the extraordinary selfishness of the French industrialists, lack of morality and failure to capture the enthusiasm of the worker, which caused the tragedy.

"Dictatorships will exist until they are forced to depart. They will never dissolve automatically because of man's lust for power."

Home Building In N. E. Rises 60 Per Cent

U. S. housing officials think increase in first half of '40 reflects prospect of higher costs

Home building throughout the New England states is not only increasing, it is booming at the rate of a 60 per cent increase over last year, according to the Federal Housing Administration today in a report covering not only the Federally sponsored small home developments but also every Federally insured home mortgage.

Comparing the first half of 1940 with the opening months of the previous year, Federal officials pointed out that European war conditions had had no unfavorable effect as yet upon building of homes in New England. The possibility was held out that the 60 per cent additional applications for new nomes were made on the supposition that the war would have the effect of raising home building costs.

The actual increase in dollar volume over last year was figured at more than $4,000,000 with Connecticut considerably ahead of the field with an increase of some $3,000,000 alone.

$3,000-$5,000 Range

The great bulk of the increased housing dollars, it was said, were being poured into low-cost homes between $3,000 and $5,000, indicating the popular trend of the last year. Initiation of Federal home developments in which every home is sponsored, and financially backed by the FHA, has had much to do with the rush for new homes, it was stated.

In Massachusetts, there are several such Federal developments —Wakefield, Revere, Chicopee— and at least a dozen more are on the application lists.

Gains of 200 per cent in home building applications were reported from Connecticut, 59 per cent from Vermont, 35 per cent from Massachusetts, 31 per cent from Maine, 19 per cent from Rhode Island, and 16 per cent from New Hampshire.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont are witnessing increases, it is said, for the first time since the FHA was initiated in 1937. Since most of the new homes being built these days have mortgages insured by the FHA, the reports of building progress from this agency are fairly representative of the entire building field.

The three southern New England States, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, reported building increases last year, but never so great an upward surge as is represented in the applications for 1940.

Trend of Much for Money

The report indicated that housing trends are gradually changing throughout New England, that more and more emphasis is being placed upon homes built for the great bulk of Americans earning less than $2,000 a year. These homes are being planned for small families since the American trend is definitely toward smaller families.

Despite the fact that prices for homes are lower and homes themselves are smaller than usual, they are said to incorporate most of the features that the family ordinarily would expect to find in the large and expensive houses. Thus, mass production, according to FHA officials, is paving the way toward high standards of living for the low incomed wage earner.

The most popular developments in New England feature homes selling between $5,000 and $6,000, at this reckoning. Yet there are some communities in which prices have been brought as low as $2,800.

Lexington 'Minute Men' Take to the Air

Lexington's pioneer Civilian Defense Committee today made an aerial survey of its "home defenses" and area to be defended, gathering material for a county-wide meeting on July 23, at which time steps will be taken toward a State-wide network of local defense committees, with the cooperation of various towns, civic groups, and the National Guard.

The survey was made from a red cabin ship piloted by Francis B. Chalifoux, sportsman pilot who holds a commercial rating and who has donated his services for the emergency committee. Taking off from the Boston Municipal Airport, the plane also carried Archie R. Giroux, a World War flier, Chairman of Lexington's Board of Selectmen, and Chairman of its Defense Committee, and Allen W. Rucker, another World War veteran who is heading the Subcommittee on Air Defense.

Reviving the minute-man idea made famous by Lexingtonians of 1775, the present Committee is enlisting the aid of all citizens, not only to prepare against any actual invasion, but also to stimulate interest in civic affairs, Mr. Giroux pointed out.

Data gathered today will be transferred to Lexington maps for special use in any emergency. The Subcommittees on Air Defense and on antiparachutist service are expected to draw up detailed defense plans, with individual duties indicated, on the basis of the survey.

At the July 23 meeting in Lexington's Carey Memorial Building, each Middlesex County town is expected to be represented by an organizer of a local defense committee as well as by a mayor or selectman. Lieut. Col. W. A. Walker, press officer of the State's National Guard, declared the Guard will do everything in its power to further the work of such committees as Lexington's and of its Tuesday meeting.

By a Staff Photographer

Lexington Civilian Defense Group at Work

Reviving Lexington's Minute-Man idea of 1775, this new Committee went aloft today surveying the historic town from the air, in voluntary national defense. Shown, left to right, are: Pilot Francis B. Chalifoux, sportsman, pilot, and volunteer; Archie R. Giroux, Chairman of Lexington's Board of Selectmen and of its new Committee; and Allen W. Rucker, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Air Defense.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea in "Primrose Path." 3:40, 6:40, 9:50. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee. 2, 5, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 2, 5, 8. Also "If I Had My Way," with Bing Crosby. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—
"The Ghost Breakers," starring Bob Hope. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Three Faces West," featuring Sigrid Gurie. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Tomorrow: "The Way of All Flesh," with Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George. Also "Lucky Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero.

Fine Arts—
"The Girl Was Young," starring Nova Pilbeam. 1, 2:50, 4:35, 6:20, 8:05, 9:50. Also "Adventures in the Jungle," 2:10, 5, 6:45, 7:30, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Saps at Sea," starring Laurel and Hardy. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50. Also "One Million B. C.," starring Carole Landis. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05.

Metropolitan—
"All This and Heaven Too," featuring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 9:35 a. M., 1:20, 5:20, 9:15. Also "Pop Always Pays," with Leon Errol and Walter Catlett. 12:15, 4:05, 8:05.

Modern—
"Four Sons," starring Eugenie Leontovich. 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:35, 6:45, 9:45. Also "The Man Who Talked Too Much," with George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Turn About," starring Carole Landis. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:30. Also, "Susan and God," starring Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 10.

Paramount—
Bob Hope in "The Ghost Breakers." 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20 10. Also "Three Faces West," with Sigrid Gurie. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55. Musico stage show: 9:30, Tomorrow "The Way of All Flesh," with Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George. Also "Lucky Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Sailor's Lady," starring Nancy Kelly and Jon Hall, 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05 7:35, 10:10; also, "Hot Steel," with Richard Arlen. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:55.

State—
"Susan and God," starring Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30 10. Also "Turn About," with Carole Landis. 1:30, 5, 8:30.

Scollay—
"Four Sons," starring Eugenie Leontovich. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "The Man Who Talked Too Much," featuring George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," featuring Clarence Buddington Kelland U. S. Army Cavalry, Blue Barron and His Orchestra; Comedy and News, 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

Telepix—
"Information Please," with Clarence Buddington Kelland. "Excursions in Science." "Song and Dance Revels," also News Digest. 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Wagons Westward." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "If I had a Million." 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Tremont—
Mickey Rooney in "Young Tom Edison." Also "Lady of the Tropics," with Hedy LaMarr and Robert Taylor. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife." Ernst Lubitsch, Gary Cooper, and Claudette Colbert. 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Holiday," with Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Uptown —
Ezra Stone in "Those Were the Days." 2:35, 5:35, 8:30; also Edward G. Robinson in "Brother Orchid." 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Radio—Page 10

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tonight's Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, 8:30

Military Polonaise ..... Chopin-Glazounoff
En Saga, Tone Poem ..... Sibelius
Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
"Madame Butterfly" ..... Puccini
Kammenoi Ostrov ..... Rubinstein
"Gold and Silver," Waltzes ..... Lehar
Russian Sailors' Dance ..... Gliere
Paul Cherkassky, Guest Conductor

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on The Art of India by Miss Hall. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mariam Burroughs, violinist; Margaret Kurkjian, pianist. 2:45.

N. H. Mortgage Rates Easier; Insurance Firms Take Loans

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 17—Action by Congress in extending for two additional years the temporarily reduced rate of 3½ per cent interest on first mortgage loans held by the Federal Land Bank and the Land Bank Commissioner will mean a saving of about $25,000 a year for New Hampshire farmers. At present there are about 940 such loans in New Hampshire, amounting to $2,495,000. New Hampshire banks have been inclined to cut rates on mortgages below the more or less standard 5 per cent rate on a temporary basis. At least one of the largest savings banks in the State has the policy of making a rebate during the period of low money rates. Competition for good mortgage loans has become strong, with insurance companies becoming an increasingly important factor. Some of the bankers in the State still maintain that mortgage interest rates should be maintained stable as they did not jump the rate during the boom days when interest rates were high.

New Youth Orchestra

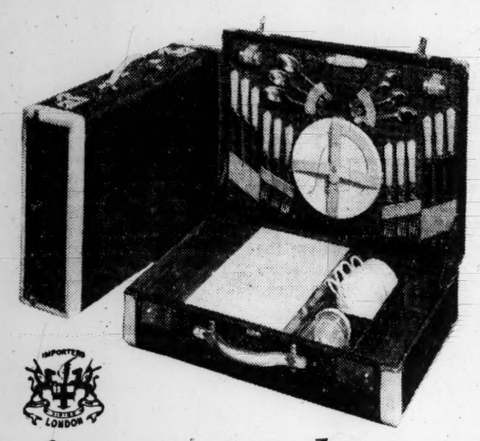
An orchestra of about 100 young muisicians from 38 communities in four states has been formed to give two concerts at the New Hampshire Seacoast Music Festival at Little Boar's Head, Rye, July 27 and 28. The idea of forming the youth orchestra resulted from the formation of a nation-wide youth orchestra for a South American tour. Auditions were held and 74 young persons from New Hampchire, 19 from Massachusetts, six from Maine, and six from Connecticut were selected. These young people will assemble at the University of New Hampshire in Durham July 22 for a five-day rehearsal period in preparation for the festival appearance. It is hoped that appearance of such an orchestra will become an annual feature of the Festival. The Festival is held on the Opera Field of the Arthur L. Hobson estate at Rye.

Direct Relief Lessens

The State Department of Public Welfare discloses that direct relief activities in New Hampshire for May showed a decrease both in case load and expenditures as compared with April. During May, according to the report, direct relief was provided to 9,702 cases, involving 29,159 persons, with a total expense of $224,979. This marks a decline of 521 cases and $15,870 in expenditures as compared with April. By comparison with May, 1939, the report for May, 1940, shows a decline of 904 cases and $24,071 in expenses. The average May expenditure for direct relief in Rockingham County was $17.71, the lowest of any county, while in Merrimack County it was $24.86, the highest for any county.

Flood Action Study

A field study of flood action on flood plains is being conducted by Prof. James Walter Goldthwait of Dartmouth College for the New Hampshire Highway Department. The research involves examination of intervales close to the rivers' banks that are inundated during periods of highwater. The changes that have taken place as a result of floods will be recorded. This will include changes in the characteristics of the land and the possible influence on the course of rivers. Professor Goldthwait says that "there is no doubt that rivers have been forced to find new channels because of the erection of barriers actually by themselves."



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$17.50

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And here's REAL STRAWBERRY Ice Cream for July!

Cool, smooth REAL STRAWBERRY Ice Cream — Sealtest-supervised. Enjoy that crisp berry taste, blended with rich cream and other wholesome ingredients.

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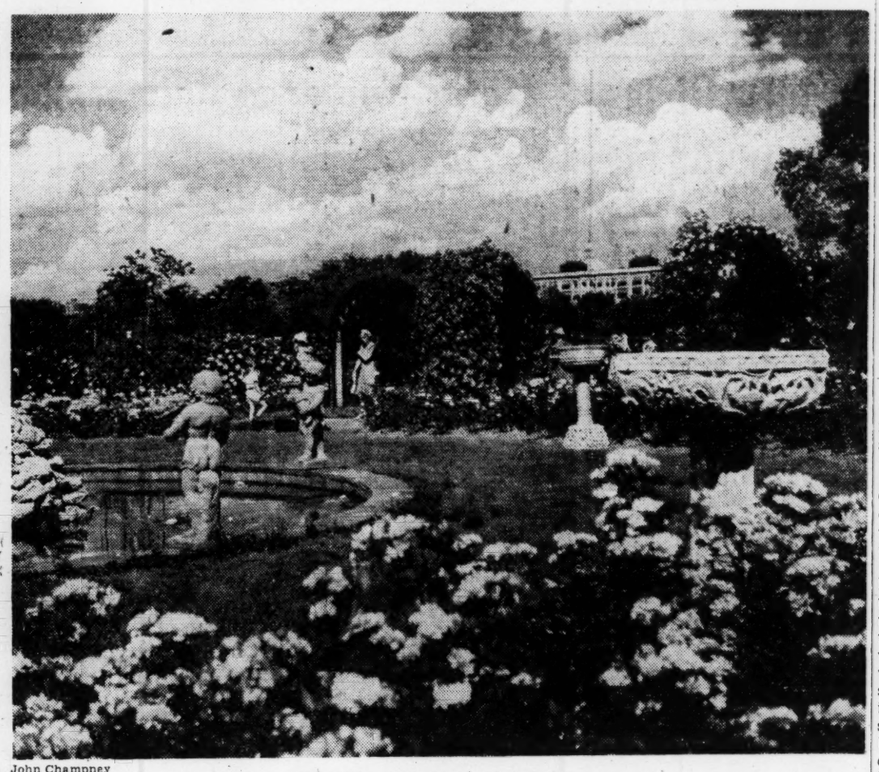
Roses Bloom Under the Clouds



John Champney

The Fenway Rose Garden

More than 1,500 roses are blooming these days in the Rose Garden in the Boston Fenway on Park Drive near Jersey Street. Hybrid tea roses stretch in a seemingly endless variety. Beside these, great bowers of rambler roses are at their peak of beauty. The garden, built and maintained by the city, is open to the public from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

The roses spill upon the air
Their wealth of perfume everywhere;
The rambler and the Beauty bends
Its colors like the rainbow's ends;
The bee slips down a lane of air
And sips the honey waiting there;
The sun looks down and winks an eye
To see such shining-up at sky.

Lynn Opens City Manager Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., July 17 — A battle for installation of Plan E Government—a plan which involves naming a city manager as chief administrative official and using proportional representation as the method of choosing the City Council—loomed in the offing for this city today, as some 65 workers circulated petitions to get the proposal on the ballot next November.

Approximately 4,800 signatures are required—10 per cent of the number voting in the last gubernatorial election—in this city of 98,000 inhabitants, but proponents confidently predicted they would actually have more than 10,000 signatures by Aug. 1.

Strongly supported by the Lynn Taxpayers' Association, Inc., the proposal if adopted would, in the words of its sponsors, "reduce governmental costs and increase efficiency."

Although the sponsors are understood to be waiting until autumn before launching a public educational campaign, it is expected they will contend Plan E fixes responsibility in a single executive, the city manager, and eliminates the possibility of "buck passing." The present system, it was pointed out, includes a number of semi-independent boards and commissions, such as the Ways and Drainage Commission, which has jurisdiction over the streets, water and sewers.

"Plan E is a system which eliminates waste, duplication and inefficiency," Executive Secretary Richard P. Flynn of the Taxpayers' Association, declared.

Supporters of the system also argue it gives fairer representation to minorities in the election of city councilors. They feel it should help to reduce taxes. Lynn's tax rate this year is $35.40, a slight increase from last year's.

The petitions are scheduled to be filed on Aug. 1, Mr. Flynn stated. This will give ample time for them to be scrutinized, approved, and transmitted by the City Council to state authorities.

Although there has not yet been any substantial opposition to the proposal in Lynn, some observers feel that as the campaign waxes the situation may develop somewhat as it did two years ago in Cambridge, where City Hall workers, politicians and their sympathizers solidly and vociferously opposed the proposal.

Plan E promises to be a prominent issue in Bay State politics this autumn. Cambridge, which ended a sensational battle over the question two years ago with an exceedingly close vote, will again face the issue at the polls this year. So will Chicopee. Plan E movements are also under way in Quincy, Springfield, North Hampton and North Adams. Haverhill citizens are considering a proposal for Plan D, which provides for a city manager, but not for proportional representation.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc
For Thursday, July 18		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, July 18

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"Sidelights on World Affairs," arranged by Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard University.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.
10:00 p. m.—News commentary in English by Raymond Gram Swing.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Popular Music. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"Singing Youth." HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Guitar duo. Cetra vocal quartet. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"News From Scotland." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

MOONLITE SAIL
Every WED and FRI. NITE
9 P.M.-MIDNITE

S.S. STEEL PIER

Sail from Foster's Wharf. Continuous dancing $2 per couple. PROVINCETOWN—Daily sailings 10 A. M.—return 8 P. M. $2 round trip.
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Daily Cruise to PROVINCETOWN
LEAVE EDISON WHARF, 474 ATLANTIC AVE., Near So. Station BOSTON
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$2 ROUND TRIP WEEK DAYS
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The chosen laundry of men who insist on wash suits and slacks being renewed exactly right.
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HarvardGroup Urges Haste In U. S. Defense

"The fast-moving course of events has made clear that this country is faced with danger both serious and immediate," declares a letter today from American Defense, Harvard Group, sent to 5,000 members of the Harvard University community. Prof. Ralph Barton Perry is Chairman of the Group.

The letter asks co-operation of "teaching faculties, employees of the University, their wives and their friends," not only in the work for adequate armament and personnel and mobilized industry which is being pursued in Cambridge but in aiding the Harvard Group to make contacts and co-operate with similar groups in university communities throughout the country.

"Thoughtful Americans dare no longer deny the possibility of actual attack upon our shores," says the letter. "Military men point out that in our present condition invasion is feasible, for recent developments in the art of war destroy the security of our geographical isolation. The capture or destruction of the British fleet could be followed by the destruction of our own fleet and thus render the Western Hemisphere vulnerable to encroachment by sea and air. An effective policy of national defense cannot ignore such a possibility."

Group officers are: Professor Perry, chairman; Mason Hammond, Treasurer; Philip Hofer, Secretary; and Samuel H. Cross, James M. Landis, and Arthur M. Schlesinger, members of the steering committee.

Committee chairmen are: Correspondence, Sidney P. Simpson; Care of European children, A. M. G. Little; information, Ludlow Griscom; press and writing, D. C. McKay; radio and speaking, J. M. Potter; national morale and service, R. B. Perry; medical service, Reginald Fitz; and training camps, Ralph Beatley.

Nutcracker Suite Concert Feature

Over 200 mothers and children will be present tomorrow afternoon at Mechanic Arts High School for a concert of recorded music to be given for the guests by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation.

Warren S. Freeman, Music Director of the Belmont Public Schools, will talk on the value of music in the home. He'll also play excerpts from Tschaikowsky's Nutcracker Suite, discuss the different movements, and give a brief outline of the composer's life.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Song Stylist"
3:15 Console Reflections.	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Tigers baseball game.	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Baseball Interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45 News Service	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Second baseball game:	"Console Capers"
4:00 **Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-De-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	troit Tigers; Jim Britt,	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	announcer	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Second baseball game:	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch.	Boston Red Sox-De-	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Pop Concert	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	troit Tigers	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Sport program	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport program	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama.	Frank Ryan, sports.	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: sport comment.	News Service	Sports Matinee	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Sports Matinee	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather: Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	**European news**	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek":	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports";	"The Lone Ranger";	Paul Stuart's Orchestra.
7:45 comedy	Emil Coleman's Orch.	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news**	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Uncle Jim's Question	"This, Our America":	**Gale Page, J. Ameche in**	**New England Town Meet-**	Housing talk
8:15 Bee	transcriptions	**"Promoting Priscilla"**	**ing of the Air: "Does**	Aniwa Boys
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"What Would You Have	Plantation Party: vo-	**Hitler Threaten Amer-**	Sport program
8:45 drama; news	Done?": quiz program.	calists; orchestra	**ica?"**	"Homes on the Land"
9:00 Star Theater:	"The Green Hornet":	Abbott and Costello;	Carlos Molina's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 drama; music	mystery drama	comedy; music	Carlos Molina's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30 "Musico": song title	"This Man's Army"	"Mr. District Attorney":	Serenade for Strings.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 guessing game	Sport program	dramatic sketch	Serenade for Strings.	cal Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Sport program	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 **Democratic Nation-**	Sport program	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Lang Swing Orchestra
10:30 **al Convention Pro-**	Sport program	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody";	Paul Stuart's Orchestra.
10:45 **gram**	**Dem. Conv. Session**	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orch.	Al Golden's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Weather	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Winnipeg Summer Sym-	Danny Gool's Orchestra
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	phony Orchestra Con-	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	cert	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Variety Program.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"George and Dixie"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	**News Here and Abroad.**	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	Headline News; "Break-	"Portia Blake"; drama.	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	fast in Bedlam"	"Kate Hopkins"; drama	Rhythms	Studio speaker
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin'"	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E Town Hall Party.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Dem. Conv. Reports	"Breakfast Club"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"The Family Circle"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Family Circle"	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	Radio Review
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Melody Time"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	"Organesque"
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"The Continentals"
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Poultry talk	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith; news	News; Noonday Review;	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Irene Hanify, organist	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Daily Inspirations"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam" baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program.	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	**Eleanor Roosevelt**	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Hits and Bits"	Musicale
1:45 "Road of Life"	Interlude; Conv. news	hold talk	Sports Matinee	"Sing Song Time"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"It Looks From Here"	Hymns of All Churches.	News Reporter	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"It Happened in 1915"	Novachord solos
2:45 "My Son and I"	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-De-	Western Serenade
3:15 "Chasing the Blues"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	troit Tigers baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	game. Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mart"
3:45 News Service	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	nouncer	"Console Capers"
4:00 Adv. in Science	Club Matinee: variety.	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-De-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Ir. Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety.	"Stella Dallas"	troit Tigers baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Red Cross talk	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	game. Jim Britt, an-	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	nouncer	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Musicale	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, stories.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Dance Hour"	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports.	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs.	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch.	Round Robin News	George Stearney's Or	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Bailey Axton, songs.	Dance Orchestra	Paul Stuart's Orchestra
7:45 views	vocalists	**H. V. Kaltenborn.**	Dance Orchestra	"Music of the Masters"
8:00 "Ask-It-Basket";	"Canadian Holiday";	"Good News of 1940";	W. Williams, comment	"Fireside Time"
8:15 questions; answers	dramatized travelogue.	Dick Powell; music.	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Western Troubadours
8:30 "Strange as It	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	"The Aldrich Family,"	Sports Writers' Quiz.	Sport program
8:45 Seems"; news	Heidt's Orchestra	starring Ezra Stone	Sports Writers' Quiz	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	"Midweek Function";	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur hour	recordings	**Olivia de Havilland;**	Arthur Mann, comment	cal Album"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	Barber Shop Quartet	**Alan Hale; Lou Holtz;**	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur hour	"Aloah Land"	**Music Maids; orchestra**	Morton Gould's Orch	cal Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	**Closing Session of Demo-**	**Rudy Vallee; Maxie**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 Dem. Natl. Conv	**cratic Convention**	**Rosenbloom; orchestra**	News Service	Russ Brown's Orchestra
10:30 **News of the War**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	**Democratic National**	"Romance in Rhythm"	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	**Convention Session**	"Romance in Rhythm"	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:00 News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle";
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	dramatization
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Misses Neagle, MacDonald, And Pilbeam in New Films

Anna Neagle in "Queen of Destiny," new Technicolor film produced and directed by Herbert Wilcox, will head the double bill at the Keith Memorial starting Thursday. Miss Neagle has the role of Queen Victoria and Anton Walbrook is Prince Albert. The film, it seems, covers more than half a century, including the marriage of the Queen, the Crimean War, the battle of Balaclava, and the passing of the Prince Consort. In the cast are C. Aubrey Smith and Walter Rilla.

The companion feature will be "Cross Country Romance," a comedy, featuring Gene Raymond, Wendy Barrie, Billy Gilbert, and Hedda Hopper. The program will also include an "Information Please" film.

★ ★ ★

'New Moon' on Screen

Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy will be seen on the screen at the State and Orpheum, beginning Thursday, in "New Moon," based on the operetta originally put together by Oscar Hammerstein 2d, Frank Mandel, Laurence Schwab, and Sigmund Romberg. The songs to be heard include "Rondolet," "One Kiss," "Softly as in a Morning Sunrise," "Largo," "Stout Hearted Men," "Marianne," "Paree," "Lover Come Back to Me," and "Shoe Shine Song." Among those in the supporting cast are Mary Boland, George Zucco, H. B. Warner, Grant Mitchell, and Stanley Fields.

The companion feature will be "Military Academy," story of the son of a reformed racketeer and the difficulties which he faces at a military school. Tommy Kelly, Bobby Jordan, David Holt, and Jackie Searl are in the cast.

★ ★ ★

Hitchcock Film Premiere

The Fine Arts today is bringing to the screen Alfred Hitchcock's mystery-romance, "The Girl Was Young," starring Nova Pilbeam, the young English actress, in what is said to be her first grown-up role. Among those in the cast are Percy Marmont, Derrick De Marney, and Mary Clare.

The rest of the program will include "Adventures in the Jungle" and newsreels.

★ ★ ★

'Way of All Flesh'

At the Paramount and Fenway, starting Thursday, the program will include "The Way of All Flesh," with Akim Tamiroff heading the cast. He has the role, previously played on the screen by Emil Jannings, of a husband and father who succumbed to temptation and wrecked himself and his home. In the cast are Gladys George, William Henry, and Muriel Angelis.

The other feature will be "Lucky Cisco Kid" in another of the Cisco Kid's adventures. Cesar Romero and Mary Beth Hughes are in the cast.

★ ★ ★

'Passport to Alcatraz'

The Keith-Boston, changing its program Thursday, will have as the chief item, "Passport to Alcatraz," starring Jack Holt as a police investigator assigned to locate the ringleader behind munitions works explosions. Noah Beery, Jr., Cecilia Callejo, C. Henry Gordon, and Maxie Rosenbloom are in the cast.

The second feature will be "Dr. Christian Meets the Women," with Jean Hersholt, Edgar Kennedy, and Dorothy Lovett.

★ ★ ★

Two Lugosi Films

At the Trans-Lux starting Friday there will be a double bill of horror films, with Bela Lugosi in both of them. They are "Murders in the Rue Morgue," and "White Zombie."

★ ★ ★

At South Station

"The Flag Speaks" will be the feature in the program of short films at the South Station Theater starting Friday. Among the other items will be an "Information Please" film with Ruth Gordon as guest, Popeye cartoon, travelogues to the Panama Canal and Curacao, golf instruction with Sam Snead, Charlie Chase comedy, and news.

N. E. Is Allotted $1,243,103 For Varying Defense Works

In the New England States, defense, student education, and loans to tenant farmers to buy farms bulked large in appropriations approved in Washington.

In the approval of $17,000,000 in WPA projects for construction at Army and Navy posts of the nation, announced by Col. F. C. Harrington, Commissioner of Work Projects, Fort Devens is listed for $150,000, the Charlestown Navy Yard, including the South Boston annex, for $600,000.

Portsmouth Navy Yard (at Kittery, Maine) was listed for $200,000; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, $50,000; New London, Conn., submarine base, $200,000; Fort Adams and sub-posts, Newport, R. I., $43,103.

Out of the $26,240,281 allocation by the National Youth Administration to finance student work in 1940-41, New England amounts were as follows—the first figure for the school work program and the second for the college and graduate work program:

Massachusetts — $402,618 and $360,990; New Hampshire, $41,913 and $67,230; Maine, $67,830 and $68,715; Vermont, $31,521 and $44,415; Connecticut, $129,554 and $130,005; Rhode Island, $63,773 and $67,770.

Distribution of funds as loans to tenants for the purchase of farms, by the Farm Security Administration, in this area were as follows:

Massachusetts, $36,536, four loans in two counties; Connecticut $37,727, five loans in four counties; Rhode Island, $10,838, two loans in two counties; New Hampshire, $20,033, four loans in two counties; Maine, $46,009, 13 loans in four counties; Vermont, $48,266, eight loans in four counties.

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ON THE GREAT STAGE: "COUNTRY CLUB"—a bright summer's day on the shore. Produced by Leonidoff. Symphony Orchestra, direction Erno Rapee.

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NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"—*ATKINSON, N. Y. Times*

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ALFRED LUNT and LYNN FONTANNE in ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play

THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT

ALVIN, West 52 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Thurs.
No Saturday Performances July & Aug.
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1p.m. COOL ROXY THEA. 50th St.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Raymond's, in case you haven't already found out, is one of those stores where they get right down to the brass tacks of living. There's no fuss, no trimming, and no la-de-da, but everything necessary is there. Well, almost everything.

Raymond's Can Help Your Beach House

At the moment they're all excited over how you're doing at your beach house, and have you got enough awnings and all that sort of thing? Because if you haven't, they have, and they'll very gladly get together with you on a little deal whereby you give them something like 98c, and they'll hand you right over a gay orange and green window awning! Or two tones of green if your house can't take all that loud noise in color.

And right here we must mention that if you've been wondering how to get some use out of those pretty metal summer chairs you bought (you know they get terribly hot when they've been standing in the sun for awhile; so that you'd rather stand than sit!), we suggest that you get yourself some of those pads that are made up especially for metal chairs, backs and all. They're around 79c apiece. Then there's the matter of porch shades, and what to do about the porch when the four o'clock sun starts beating in. In bamboo, they come around $1.35 to $2.65, if we remember correctly, and naturally they keep out a lot of the heat if you keep them down all day, for they make things less bright, and cooler looking. (Remember how your grandmother always closed the shutters on real hot days?)

And, for the benefit of your own self while you're at the beach trying to rest and keep an eye on busy little Horace and Ella at the same time, there's always a beach back rest for 59c. It holds you up without too much of your own effort, you know; making things a bit easier for you, in case you're interested! All this at Raymond's, where papa bought his hat. On Washington Street.

Nice Crisp White Always in Taste

Be it white fox, white ermine, white linen or white piqué . . . we do believe there's nothing so flattering as white. Especially if its nice and fresh and crisp. (Oh, we'll take our fox nice and soft and fluffy, but you know what we mean.) All of which brings us to a long, full-skirted housecoat in cool white piqué, that will no doubt make the family wonder why their little Nell doesn't put in an appearance at the breakfast table more often! It's that unusual looking, what with its round collar that's completely edged with fine crocheting. As is the edge of the short sleeves and the tricky panel that reaches from top to bottom. For $12.90 at Jays, on Temple Place. However, this is but one of a collection that would make even your younger brother whoop with glee!

You Bathe in Sea Moss Or Use It for Puddings

Conversationally speaking: Mme. Huntingford's light cleansing cream is not only as light as it says, but also mint scented! At Jordan's. Knowing how nice and refreshed your footsies feel after they've been in the salt water . . . will probably give you an idea as to how you'll feel all over after a bath that has had its share of Xandra Sea Moss Foam Bath thrown into it. (The things they can do with sea moss these days; we've even dried it and made puddings!) From a dollar up, at Filene's. Just the thing to wear with all the white dresses that Lamson & Hubbard have marked down to as low as $6.95 are all those white shoes that Thayer McNeil has marked down to around $5. We mean they ought to get together!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.

Getting the Inside on Airplane Building

Wide World

Graduate Engineers Take Course at M. I. T.

Upper: Prof. Otto C. Koppen of M. I. T., at the blackboard, explains the working parts of an airplane to his class, and how the plane is balanced in flight. Lower: Prof. Shatswell Ober of M. I. T. instructs a class of young graduate engineers on the functions of an airplane engine.

In order to prepare themselves for specialized work in airplane design and construction, to meet the demand for engineering in the Nation's vast airplane construction program, nearly 60 graduate engineers from various American colleges and universities are now taking "transitional courses" at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

This program was offered by the Institute to give young engineers an opportunity to specialize in the theory of structures, aerodynamics, drafting, design, and stress analysis of airplane building before entering private industry.

Women Plead for U. S. Ships for Children

Continued from Page 1

questing that they be removed from destruction and horror of a total war. We believe that the Government of the United States as a civilized democracy of humane and free people face the responsibility and duty of providing the means of saving the lives of these children by sending ships for their safe removal to the United States. The women of this country have already indicated that they will provide 5,000,000 homes and care for these evacuees. But these homes are empty.

"We urge that the newspapers accept the task of helping the women of the United States convey to their Government their urgent demand that our ships be sent to England to evacuate the children now in danger. American women are already organized into various groups whose opinion can be quickly expressed by their leaders. We urge that the newspapers get in touch with the heads of all the women's organizations in their states, make known the demand that our ships be sent and publish their names and statements in the newspapers so that every one in their organization may concur. Ask them to choose a representative woman to go with other chosen representatives from each of the 48 states to Washington to demand that our statesmen take whatever action necessary to arrange for the sending of evacuation ships for the children in England."

The group requests that other women of New England who wish to aid in this cause communicate with Miss Dorothy Hewitt, 79 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Cap. 1631.

'Refresher Course' To Be Commanded By Colonel O'Brien

Appointment of Col. Patrick O'Brien, Commandant of the Military Academy of the Massachusetts National Guard, to assume charge of the "refresher course" for prospective officers in the newly-announced "home" Guard, was disclosed today by Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson of the State's Guard.

Colonel O'Brien is to be assisted by the permanent staff of the Academy, as well as by 26 members of the senior class who have just qualified as Guard officers.

Discussing the course, which opens July 28 at the Massachusetts Military Reservation at Bourne, Colonel O'Brien said:

"The course is for prospective company officers. At the present time we are not interested in officers above the rank of captain."

Meanwhile, the State's Guard reported that scores of applications have been received from former officers of the United States Army, National Guard, and various reserve units, hoping to attend the course.

Col. Dana T. Gallup, Retired, former commander of the 110th Cavalry of the State's Guard, will be executive officer of the training camp. Headquarters for the camp has been established at 347 Commonwealth Avenue here, headquarters of the 26th Division.

As commander of the new Guard, Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish, Retired, former Commander of the 26th Division, estimated today that 500 has been set as the temporary quota for the camp.

Those attending the camp are requested to bring olive-drab blouses and slacks, provide their own transportation to and from the camp, and pay a $1 a day ration for food; other camp expenses, such as quarters, are to be paid for by the Guard.

Light Plant Called Obsolete

Charges that no improvement has been made in the steam-generating plant of the United Electric Light Company of Springfield, Mass., since "1920, or thereabouts," making it "obsolete and uneconomical," were made today before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission by Raymond W. King, Special Counsel for the City of Springfield.

Today's hearing was a continuation of another several weeks ago on the petition filed by Mayor Roger L. Putnam of that city, for a rate reduction.

When Mr. King questioned James B. McKearin, Chief Engineer for the Company, at considerable length regarding building, equipment and coal storage of the utility since 1917, W. Rodman Peabody, Vice-President and Counsel for the Company, interrupted to say: "I thought we were trying adequacy of the rate in 1940."

Mr. King contended that one of the aspects of this line of procedure was to establish whether electricity could be produced more cheaply at the steam plant than the price paid for purchased power.

"We contend that with no changes in this plant since 1920 or thereabouts, it is obsolete and uneconomical in operation, Mr. King continued. "Since that time, the Company has earned enough to have charged it off its books."

Tramway Carries 300,000 to Top Of Cannon Mountain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H., July 17—Cannon Mountain Aerial Tramway in Franconia Notch, now in its third summer season, has carried more than 300,000 passengers to the scenic summit of the mountain since its opening.

Opposition to building the tramway on the grounds that it would detract from the natural beauties of the area has now disappeared and the voluntary registration at the station shows that the tramway is a large drawing card for tourists. Since its opening visitors from 48 States and 34 foreign countries have had an opportunity to take in the aerial view.

When the project was launched, it was estimated that the tramway would play for itself in about 10 years and thereafter be a source of revenue to the State of New Hampshire. Indications now are that the project will pay for itself in about five years. Income has been so far ahead of expectations.

Secluded picnic nooks have been provided with mountain chairs and benches. An observation platform has been provided on the summit, connected by a pleasant walk with the summit station.

Haskell to Run Against Connery for U. S. House

Representative William H. Haskell (R) of Lynnfield, two-term veteran in the Massachusetts Legislature, today formally announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Representative from the Seventh Congressional District.

The District is now represented by Lawrence J. Connery (D), Lynn, who is seeking re-election.

Forgraves Begins Prison Sentence

William F. Forgraves, former minister and head of the Anti-Saloon League in Massachusetts, who lost his appeal to the State Supreme Court last week on conviction of larceny in the sum of $43,000 in brokerage transactions, today began serving a state prison sentence after failing to obtain reduction of the prison term.

Forgraves appealed to Judge Edward T. Broadhurst of the Superior Court today for a reduction in sentence and revocation of several sentences to the House of Correction.

Counsel for the defendant said his client had been in jail 19 months pending the appeal to the Supreme Court, and asked for a reduction in the terms. Arthur V. Sullivan, Assistant Attorney General, offered no objections.

Judge Broadhurst then revoked the House of Correction sentence, imposing on Forgraves two one-year House of Correction sentences, then suspending them and placing him on probation for five years on completion of the State prison term.

U. S. Senate Race In Vermont Starts

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., July 17 (AP)—With the assertion that he wished to assist personally in building a sustained prosperity "during the coming Republican administration," Ralph E. Flanders, Springfield industrialist, entered today the race for the United States Senate seat of the late Ernest W. Gibson.

The only other candidate thus far for the Republican nomination for the vacancy is Gov. George D. Aiken, who recently appointed Ernest W. Gibson Jr., to fill the post temporarily.

Mr. Flanders, President of the Jones and Lamson Machine Company, said that "if elected, I will terminate all business connections and give undivided attention to the duties of the office."

Trustees Named For Raymond's, Inc.

Three trustees were appointed today on a petition for the reorganization of Raymond's, Inc., Washington Street retail store.

The firm filed the petition for reorganization yesterday, listing more than $1,300,000 in liabilities and assets.

The trustees are Clinton L. Dorr, President and Treasurer of the store; Harry N. Guterman, former United States Commissioner, and Paul Schaye.

Judge Hugh D. McLellan set Sept. 10 for a hearing.

Amherst Awaits 3,000 Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 17—More than 3,000 Massachusetts farmers and homemakers are expected to converge on the State College here next Monday for the twenty-second Annual Farm and Home Week which will continue through July 25.

More than 190 events are listed, with speakers from nine states, the District of Columbia, and Canada. There will be meetings for dairymen, fruit growers, poultrymen, market gardeners, forestry conservation leaders, home gardeners, homemakers, rural church leaders, and many others.

During the week there will be special programs for such organizations as the State Grange, Parent-Teacher Associations, Associated Women of the Farm Bureau, and vocational agricultural instructors.

Two Moxie Company Veterans Are Honored

In recognition of their service with the Moxie Company for 45 and 47 years, respectively, Arthur W. Penney and James A. Penney have each received a silver plaque.

The personnel boast that the labor turnover is one of the smallest in New England and nearly 50 per cent of the present employees have worked for the Company for more than 25 years.

G. O. P. Moonlight Sail

The fourth annual Republican moonlight sail will be staged aboard the S. S. Steel Pier on July 18, William C. Coogan, chairman of the arrangements committee, announced today. The S. S. Steel Pier will leave Foster's Wharf at 8:20 p. m. and after a sail through the outer harbor along the North Shore coast line, will return about midnight. All Republican contestants for State-wide offices have expressed their intention of attending the affair.

"HE NEEDS MOXIE"

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The job that calls
For steady nerves
Calls for the relaxation
And refreshment
That go with Moxie.
Served ice-cold
Not bitter
Not sweet
But just between
And just right.
Call for Moxie, *today*
5 cents . . . everywhere.

FRANK ARCHER SAYS:

Too-sweet beverages dull the appetite, leave the thirst unquenched. Drink Moxie and notice the difference.

TAKE HOME A SIX-PAK · 25c

*25¢- *35¢-45¢ round trips out-of-town BY TELEPHONE

IS THE BACK of your mind a little overcrowded? With questions that need answering in person? With family matters waiting till you're out that way? With promises to keep in touch with friends?

Right NOW you can make a round trip visit to these people—by telephone. It's far cheaper than most people realize. Recently, most day and many night rates for distances of more than 64 miles within this Company's territory were reduced. For instance, see how many places you can visit by telephone any evening after 7 and all day Sunday for only 25¢—35¢—45¢.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND

AMESBURY, MASS.	25¢	CONCORD, N. H.	25¢				
ASHLAND, N. H.	35	DAMARISCOTTA, MAINE	45				
ATHOL, MASS.	25	DOVER, N. H.	25	NANTUCKET, MASS.	35¢	SHELBURNE FALLS, MASS.	35¢
BAR MILLS, MAINE	35	FAIR HAVEN, VT.	45	NARRAGANSETT, R. I.	25	SOUTHWICK, MASS.	35
BATH, MAINE	45	FALL RIVER, MASS.	25	NASHUA, N. H.	25	SPRINGFIELD, VT	35
BELLOWS FALLS, VT	35	FALMOUTH, MASS.	25	NEW BEDFORD, MASS.	25	SUNAPEE, N. H.	35
BETHEL, MAINE	45	FITCHBURG, MASS.	25	NEWPORT, N. H.	35	VINEYARD HAVEN MASS.	25
BETHEL, VT.	45	FITZWILLIAM, N. H.	25	NEWPORT, R. I.	25	WALPOLE, N. H.	35
BIDDEFORD, MAINE	35	FRANKLIN, N. H.	35	NORWAY, MAINE	45	WEBSTER, MASS.	25
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.	35	GARDNER, MASS.	25	OLD ORCHARD BEACH MAINE	35	WESTFIELD, MASS.	35
BOOTHBAY HARBOR MAINE	45	GORHAM, N. H.	45	ORLEANS, MASS.	25	WOLFEBORO, N. H.	35
BRANDON, VT.	45	HYANNIS, MASS.	25	PAWTUCKET, R. I.	25	WOODSVILLE, N. H.	45
BRATTLEBORO, VT.	35	LACONIA, N. H.	35	PROCTOR, VT.	45	WOONSOCKET, R. I.	25
BRISTOL, N. H.	35	LEWISTON, MAINE	45	PROVIDENCE, R. I.	25	WORCESTER, MASS.	25
CENTER OSSIPEE, N. H.	35	LISBON, N. H.	45	RANDOLPH, VT.	45	YORK, MAINE	25
CLINTON, MASS.	25	LITTLETON, N. H.	45	RUTLAND, VT.	45		
		MANCHESTER, N. H.	25				

*3-minute station-to-station night and Sunday rates

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Cronin Has Outfield Problem—Close Racing Among Young Yacht Skippers

Dom Di Maggio Now Popular Favorite at Fenway Park

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Ted Williams losing much of his 1939 popularity, the present "fair-haired boy" at Fenway Park is young Dominic Di Maggio. For a while it looked as if Yankee Joe's kid brother never would get his big chance with the Red Sox varsity, being early overshadowed by Lou Finney's unexpectedly brilliant hitting. But at the moment Dom looms as an important cog in the contending machine managed by Joe Cronin.

As a matter of fact, Dominic presents a rather interesting problem to Cronin. During his five-game stretch as substitute for the injured Finney—not including today's double-header with the Detroit Tigers, Dom has been impressive at bat and in the field. He contributed a triple and homer, accounted for five runs and gathered three smart assists from his right field berth.

Only Three Can Play

When Finney is ready to return, an event which will take place very soon, Fenway fans are wondering how Cronin will juggle his line-up. Or, they are wondering if he will juggle it at all. Judging by his recent play, it would seem that young Dom deserves further regular duty. But Joe can play only three outfielders. If Finney is planted back in right field, Dom cannot continue unless either Cramer or Williams is taken out. Will the manager bench Williams, the problem child, despite protests from his superiors, or will Dom go back to the dugout?

Di Maggio earned his chance the first week in July when, called upon to pinch hit on successive days against the Athletics and Yankees, he produced a single and double respectively. Immediately thereafter the Red Sox engaged in a series at Washington, and Cronin benched Doc Cramer, a left-hander in a batting slump, in favor of the right-handed hitting rookie. Dom made a triple and single and was back again the following day. Then came Finney's leg injury and the need of a new right fielder.

Defensive Record

The Red Sox insist that Di Maggio's defensive record deserves a remarkable rating. They offer the following figure as proof: although the boy has appeared in the outfield only 18 times this year, he has thrown out six over-ambitious base runners. Joe Di Maggio, whose arm is called one of the best in baseball, had only 13 assists all last season and he played in 117 games. Cramer, in 135 contests, had an even dozen assists. If young Dom could maintain his present pace through an entire schedule, he would make other outfielders look like amateurs.

Beginning today and continuing through Sunday, the Red Sox engage in their most important five-day stretch of the season to date. By cleaning up the four-game Detroit series and the three contests with the Cleveland Indians, the locals could be back in first place before leaving on their next road tour. In fact, they can accomplish this trick without making a sweep of the seven games. As the Tiger series opened this afternoon, only two contests separated Cronin from the top of the American League.

The Red Sox pitching is not improving and mound support tells the final story in every pennant race. But as long as the Tigers and Indians continue to stagger toward the finish line, the locals—and Yankees too—are contenders of the serious nature. With the American League minus an outstanding club for the first time in several campaigns, a grand chance stands before the Tigers and Indians. However, neither one seems interested in taking advantage of the opportunity. Perhaps Cronin can.

Boston Box Score

Bees

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Brown 3b	4	0	3	4	0	0	0
T. Moore cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Slaughter rf	4	3	2	8	6	0	0
Mize 1b	4	1	2	6	5	0	0
Koy lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Orengo 2b	3	0	1	1	2	3	1
Marion ss	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Owen c	3	0	1	1	7	1	0
Shoun p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	32	4	9	20	27	5	1
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	5	1	2	5	2	0	0
Hassett 1b	5	1	1	1	6	3	0
Cooney cf	5	0	1	1	0	1	0
Ross lf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	3	4	3	2	0
Glossop 2b	4	0	2	2	4	5	0
Rowell rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Berres c	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
*West	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fosedel p	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Totals	39	3	12	16	24	13	0

*Batted for Berres in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—	4
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Runs batted in—Sisti, Mize 2, Miller, Glossop, Slaughter 2. Two-base hits—Mize, Miller, Brown. Home runs—Sisti, Mize, Slaughter 2. Left on bases—Boston 10, St. Louis 4. Bases on balls—by Shoun, Struck out—By Fosedel 3, by Shoun 7. Time—1:38. Umpires—Sears, Dunn and Jorda. Attendance—9,819.

Lake Placid Tennis

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 16 (AP)—Edward McKnight, Boston, and Buddy Reynolds, Atlanta, Ga., gained the semifinal round of the Lake Placid Club's invitation tennis tournament yesterday.

McKnight, seeded second, dropped the first set to little Howard Edwards, Pittsburgh, but then ran out the match, 1—6, 6—2, 7—5, while Reynolds, who has yet to lose a game in the tournament, blasted out a victory over Haven Putnam, Bronxville, 6—0, 6—0.

McKnight and Reynolds will meet in one semifinal match with Bob Dixon, Syracuse, facing the winner of the match between R. Arquimbeau, Glenbrook, Conn., and Torrence Hunt, Pittsburgh.

Doubles play got under way with McKnight and Putnam defeating George Trumble and George Reynolds of Oneonta, 6—1, 6—2; Hunt and Edwards winning over Charles Church and Guy Mallett, 6—1, 6—0, and H. W. Putnam and Bob Whitback defeating George Swayze and Charles Thrasher, 6—0, 10—8

Janet Mead, Scarsdale, Susan Clark, Syracuse and Mariette Arquimbeau, Glenbrook, Conn., all advanced in the women's division.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Star Shortstop Leads Olympets In Batting List

Mildred Mooney, the best fielder on the Boston Olympets and one of the best in this section, is rapidly coming into her own as a batter. Last week the locals' star shortstop got four for four, and as a result will lead the team in batting as the Pets tackle the Hartford Girls in a softball game at the Garden tomorrow night.

With her performance against Newark last week, Milly now has a season's total of 12 hits in 20 times at bat for the tremendous average of .600. As a matter of fact, the eight regulars on the Olympets have been batting for a team average of .380, with only Clara Chiano, second baseman, below the .300 mark.

The Boston team now has two ace pitchers alternating, and to date neither Mary Pratt or Helen Johnston have met with defeat. Miss Johnston has seen the most duty, having started and won three games, and having been credited with another for a relief job. Helen will be on the mound tomorrow night, seeking victory No. 5. Miss Pratt has pitched two games since her return from camp earlier this month and has won both.

The individual batting averages follow:

	AB	H	Ave.
Milly Mooney, ss	20	12	.600
Edna Stafford, rf	15	7	.467
Virginia Dagg cf	11	4	.364
Marion Schulze, 1b	17	6	.360
Ellie Haydock, 3b	17	6	.360
Mary Harris, lf	19	6	.315
Dorothy Green, c	19	6	.315
Clara Chiano, 2b	19	5	.262

Lapham Re-elected Garden President

At the annual meeting held at the Boston Garden, yesterday the following officers and directors of the Boston Garden-Arena Corporation were elected for the year 1940-1941: President, Raymond W. Lapham; Vice President and General Manager Walter A. Brown; Secretary and Clerk, Charles G Keene; Treasurer, Arthur C. Wise; Assistant Secretary and Asst. Treasurer, Edward J. Powers; and Director of Public Relations, Leslie J. Stout.

The Executive Committee elected being Walter A. Brown, Raymond W. Lapham, Arthur C. Wise, William F. Garcelon, Laurence F. Whittemore, Charles G. Keene, and Joseph F. Conway.

One new name appears in the list of the Board of Directors, that being Alexander H. Bright, of Boston, former Harvard and B. A. A. hockey star, and a prominent New England skier and winter sports enthusiast. The balance of the Board of Directors is as follows: William J. Bingham, Earl H. Blaik, Walter A. Brown, Joseph F. Conway, Frederick C. Dumaine, Shelden H. Fairbanks, Edward S. French, William F. Garcelon, Huntington R. Hardwick, Charles G. Keene, Raymond W. Lapham, Charles A. Malley, E. Malley, E. Ray Speare, Bayard Tuckerman Jr., Robert S. Weeks, Laurence F. Whittemore, and Arthur C. Wise.

Late Bulletin

Stromme Free Agent

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—Kenesaw M. Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, granted free agency to Pitcher Floyd Stromme of the Buffalo Club of the International League today in a ruling which said the player had been "covered up" by the Cleveland Indians.

Stromme, 23-year-old hurler from Fargo, N. D., was sent on option this season to Buffalo by the Indians. Previously he had played with Fargo-Moorhead of the Northern League, Springfield, Ohio, and New Orleans. He was brought up from New Orleans by Cleveland in 1938, returned to the Louisiana Club on option in 1939 and recalled again the same year according to records in the commissioner's office.

The ruling said Stromme may not be signed by Cleveland or any affiliated club within three years.

* * *

Yankees Will Be Sold

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—H. Garrison Silleck, Jr., one of the executors of the Jacob Ruppert estate, today confirmed the New York Yankees will be sold to a syndicate headed by Postmaster General James A. Farley for $4,000,000, but added it would be possibly two months before the sale is completed. He said $1,500,000 would be in cash and the rest would be represented by a mortgage.

Newest Red Sox Puzzle

By a Staff Photographer

Ted Williams, Doc Cramer and Dom Di Maggio (left to right) is the present Red Sox outfield, with young Dom playing a substitute role for Lou Finney, who is on the injury list. However, Lou is almost ready to return to the regular line-up and fans are wondering what Manager Joe Cronin will do about Di Maggio, who is playing a spark-plug game at Fenway Park.

Splitting the Fairways

Tony Manero in Play-Off

Tony Manero, the dark-skinned Salem professional and former United States open champion, will have a chance to play-off for the right to enter the national P. G. A. championship at the end of next month, it has been learned from Arthur Wedgeworth, Treasurer of the New England section of the P. G. A.

In the qualifying round, which was played as part of the N. E. P. G. A. championship July 1 at Longmeadow, Tony tied with Jack Harvey of Sagamore Springs and Stanley Parzich of Wilbraham at 154, which was good enough for eighth place.

At the time it was not known whether there would be seven or eight qualifying places allotted this section, as the national body had not made its decision. The allotment is based on the paid-up membership as of April 1. Yesterday it was learned that New England will be allowed eight places, exclusive of the place given Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester, who automatically qualifies by virtue of his being a member of the Ryder Cup team.

The play-off will probably be held early in August at a course to be named later. Others who qualified from New England include Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham, Ben Loving of Longmeadow, Johnny Thoren of Woodland, Tom Howe of Wellesley, Henry Bontempo of Franconia, and Alex Hackney of Oxford.

* * *

Announcement that next year's national amateur championship will be played at the Omaha Field Club, Omaha, Neb., with dates to be set later, recalls the fact that this year's amateur is little more than seven weeks distant.

The tournament, which is to be played over the Winged Foot Golf Club course at Mamaroneck, N. Y., will be a test of second shots. Some 6,700 yards long, the course is rated by the country's leading professionals as a fine iron-shot test.

According to information received by the U. S. G. A. from the club's president, John H. Forsman, all par-five holes can be reached in two without superhitting. There are three par fours requiring two respectable shots as to length and direction, with the rest of the holes varying down to the drive and pitch.

The club, situated about 20 miles north of New York City, is built on a terrain which was the scene of many incidents in the old Indian wars. When the field stone for the clubhouse was blasted from the present fairways, old English and German coins, arrowheads, and other souvenirs from the days of the early settlers were found. The whole section was the scene of the boyhood of James Fenimore Cooper.

The West course was the scene of the 1929 open championship. There Bobby Jones defeated Al Espinosa in a play-off for the title to win his third open crown.

* * *

The country's leading professionals, now engaged in the Hagen-Sarazen match at Detroit, are already looking forward to the national P. G. A. championship at Hershey Aug. 26 to Sept. 1. Although most of them will play in the Chicago open July 19-21, the St. Paul open, July 25-28, and the Milwaukee open, Aug. 1-4, their main thoughts are centered on the Pennsylvania course.

Hershey, appropriately enough, is the home course of Henry Picard, who will defend the title he won in the thrilling 37-hole play-off battle with Byron Nelson last year at Pomonok. The course is one of the few 7,000-yard layouts in the country and will be a boon to the longest hitters. There are five par-five holes, two of which are just under 600 yards in length, while one of the nine par-four holes is 480 yards long, and three others are more than 400 yards.

One of the par threes is 212 yards from tee to green, and the other three average 190 yards each.

* * *

Carl Nettelbladt, Jerry Anderson, Wallace Hellstrom, John Norton, and Fred Hill, all members of Green Hill in Worcester, will represent New England in the national public links championship which begins in Detroit next week. This quintet swept the qualifying places in the 36-hole test at Green Hill July 8. The championship, which will be played over the Rackham Golf Course, will start next Monday and run through Saturday.

Gordon Campbell

Omaha, Neb., Field Club Gets 1941 Amateur Golf

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The 1941 National amateur golf championship will be played at the Omaha Field Club, Omaha, Neb., the United States Golf Association announced yesterday.

Dates will be set later.

This year's championship will be played Sept. 9-14 at the Winged Foot C. C., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Tiller Talk

Notes on North Shore Juniors

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 17—Headings and liftings from the 'Head . . . There has been remarkably close sailing by all crews in this year's North Shore junior series . . . By far the best all-round windward work seen in junior series in recent years . . . Bobby Coulson of Eastern holds the edge on windward work . . . He drives his boat hard, yet outpoints all others.

Barbara Conolly of Corinthian appears next to Coulson on windward work . . . She, too, moves her boat nicely . . . Tends to take too many chances leaving the fleet, though . . . To date, her maneuvers "off by herself" have been 75 per cent efficient, good enough to tie for second place.

At this point, Coulson seems to have the edge on the other skippers in all types of racing . . . He is a hard racer, spends most of the day in his boat, and the early part of the night talking sailing . . . He has been defeated only twice this year in the T Class.

Dick Mechem's showing is still unexplained . . . The defending champion from Annisquam has not produced his usual ability of "perfect" starts, or of making his boat move up the wind . . . He seems, in the light going, to be pinching his craft . . . Only in the heavy air does he revert to the form that he produced last year at Greenwich, Conn., when he won the national junior title.

National Champion

Should Mechem be defeated in his defense attempt, it will be the first time in the history of junior racing that a national champion has lost the following year in his sectional tryouts, it is believed . . . With three races to go, a wholesale shake-up in the order would be necessary for Mechem to jump from his present last place to top position.

* * *

Pleon's George O'Day and his crew of Alex Watson and Frank Scully have proved themselves to be the best handlers of spinnakers in the fleet . . . Their light sail is up and pulling within a minute after rounding the windward mark . . . This series, though one of the best ever in North Shore annals, has produced poor spinnaker work generally . . . Which means, the winning crew, with the exception of the Pleon crew, had better practice before entering the Sears Bowl finals.

Bare Feet

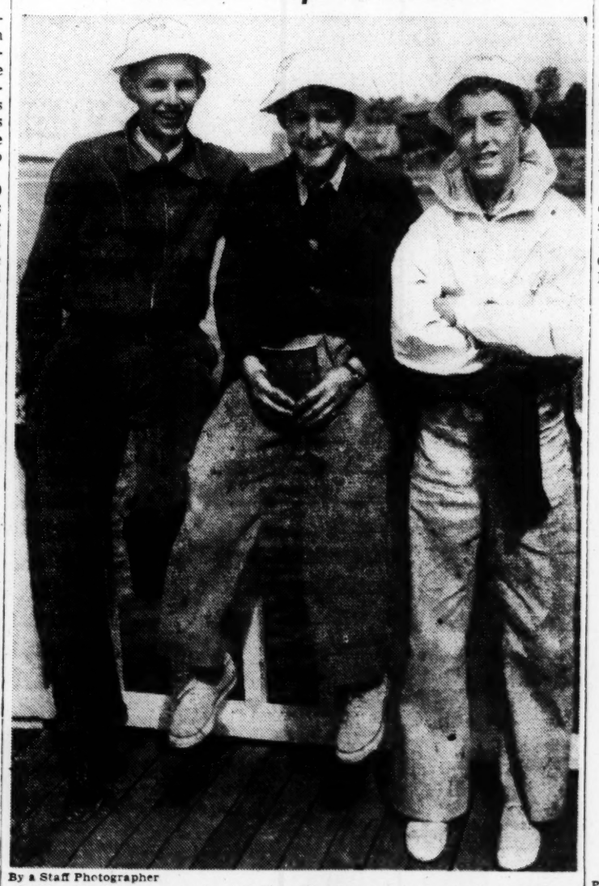
Miss Conolly's record of a first and second Monday was diminished by a last yesterday morning . . . The young lady with the long curls attributed this to the fact that she wore shoes in that morning race . . . Whereupon, she went shoeless in the afternoon, beating two boats.

* * *

Eastern Point's victory in the afternoon race yesterday was well received . . . Skipper John Clay was first in the afternoon encounter Monday, only to have two boats catch him on the run home . . . As yet, no one skipper has turned in two firsts.

W. A. D.

Curtis Cup Leaders



By a Staff Photographer

Bobby Coulson (center) with Dan Pinkham (left) and Clint McKim (right) of Eastern Yacht Club were the leading crew today in the North Shore junior yacht racing championship series now being held off the Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead.

Mrs. Jones Wins In Opening Match

RUTLAND, Vt., July 17 (AP)—Defending Champion Mrs. H. Brandom Jones, who won the qualifying medal Monday with an 84, duplicated that score yesterday as she turned back Mrs. U. D. Woodward, of Burlington, 7 and 5, in the first round of the Vermont women's golf championship.

Form prevailed through the opening play, and not a single upset was recorded. Mrs. Reba Beecher, who placed second in qualifying with an 87, downed Marion Shaw, of Rutland, 8 and 7.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

American League

Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

Tomorrow

National League

Brooklyn at Chicago.
New York at Pittsburgh (night).
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Boston.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Wright, White Sox	74	295	47	106	.359
Appling, White Sox	71	269	41	96	.357
Radcliffe, Browns	78	298	45	106	.356
Danning, Giants	72	277	42	96	.347
Walker, Dodgers	67	263	37	87	.331
Ray, Phillies	66	234	32	76	.325

Bobby Coulson of Eastern Increases Lead in Juniors

By Wendell A. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 17—Bobby Coulson of the Eastern Yacht Club increased his lead in the North Shore junior yacht racing championship here today by scoring his second win of the series in the only race of the Curtis Cup Series today.

Coulson barely beat Barbara Conolly of the Corinthian Yacht Club by 11 seconds in stretching his point total to 5¼.

The order of finishing this morning was: Eastern, Corinthian, Pleon, Annisquam, Swampscott, Sandy Bay and Eastern Point.

Miss Conolly led George O'Day of Pleon by three points, with Eastern Point, Swampscott, Annisquam and Sandy Bay following in the order of point standing.

The first four boats finished in a blanket of 28s., as Coulson picked up one boat on the run home, while Miss Conolly passed two boats. O'Day dropped from first to third on the spinnaker leg.

Point standing after fifth race:

Curtis Cup Series

Club	Skipper	Pts.
Eastern,	Bobby Coulson	28½
Corinthian,	Barbara Conolly	23¼
Pleon,	George O'Day	20¼
Eastern Point,	John Clay	18¼
Swampscott,	Tom Rowen	18
Annisquam,	Dick Mechem	17
Sandy Bay,	Everett Wilkinson	16

Pleon's George O'Day and Eastern Point's Clay were yesterday's winners. O'Day worked out the longest lead of the series in the morning race, and finished fourth in the afternoon encounter for fourth berth in the standing. Clay was the leader of the day with a second and first, and could easily be the "dark horse" in the championship as a result of his showing yesterday.

Only four points astern of Coulson, such a consistent performance on the part of Clay, should the Eastern skipper take a drop, would place him at the top of the list by the end of the series, if not sooner.

'Head Hopes

Marblehead's hopes were high this morning as the fifth race opened. Not since Arthur Poor of Eastern took the championship in 1936 has a Marblehead entry won the Curtis Cup. The Marblehead crews include Pleon, Eastern and Corinthian.

With Eastern holding a comfortable lead, Corinthian tied for second and Pleon fourth, only Eastern Point was close to preventing a 'Head crew from winning for the first time in four years.

C. Barber Dunwoody of Swampscott held championship sway following Poor's season, while Mechem has won the series the last two years. Eastern has won the cup six times in the 15 years of North Shore junior championships.

Rain Halts Net Play as Decker, Donovan Advance

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 17 (AP)—Ramey Donovan, Washington, D. C., tennis ace, easily defeated John Dennis, of Jefferson, 6—2, 6—1, yesterday before a heavy rain washed out most of the matches in the New Hampshire-White Mountain tennis tournament.

Bobby Decker, of Boston, was another to advance to the third round, turning back S. Yamaguchi, of New York, 7—9, 7—5, 6—2.

John Kroel, Clifton, N. J., defeated Charles Ireland, Portland, Me., and Vaughan E. Piper, Wellesley Hills, Mass., downed Lyman Olmstead, Cambridge, 6—2, 6—0, in other second round tests.

Play opened in the women's division, with Mrs. E. K. Nash, of Weston, defeating Nancy Davenport, of Forest Hills, L. I., 6—3, 6—2, and Mrs. M. L. Bostwick, Derby, Vt., conquering Cameron Jelliffe, of New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Long Distance Painting

EAST LANSING, Mich. (AP)—When painters laid down basketball and volleyball courts on the floor of the new men's gymnasium at Michigan State College it amounted to painting a strip three inches wide for nearly two miles. All told there are 21 courts available in a floor space that covers a half-acre. The sub-basement affords 14 squash and handball courts and 10 tables for table tennis.

Pitt Men Accept Invitations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Three strong men of the 1939 University of Pittsburgh football team have accepted invitations to play with the Eastern College All-Stars in the fifth annual Fresh Air Fund game against the New York Giants in the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, Sept. 4, according to an announcement made by Tuss McLaughry, All-Star coach.

The three Pitt players are Richard Cassiano, left halfback, Ben Kish, 200-pound blocking quarterback, and Frank Kristufek, big left tackle and heavyweight champion wrestler. The acquisition of these three will boost the All-Star personnel to 13. McLaughry previously had announced that his son, John, Brown's one-man team, Eddie Boell of New York University, Dom Principe of Fordham, Bill Hutchinson of Dartmouth, and others of their ilk had come into the All-Star fold.

Last year's All-Star team included 10 of the 11 Pitt regulars who graduated in a body. This year's delegation is reduced in numbers but apparently will add considerably to the strength of the team. Cassiano was perhaps the outstanding running back in the East last year. Though he lacked the passing skill of some of his contemporaries, he was one of the most feared offensive players of last season. As a pass receiver he broke loose many times and was the leading factor in Pitt scoring. He is a little small for an All-Star, weighing about 172 pounds, but his speed and trickiness should make up for his lack of weight.

Kish was not a finished football player when he entered Pittsburgh but progressed rapidly under the coaching of Dr. Jock Sutherland and later Charlie Bowser. Third string quarterback in his sophomore year, he advanced steadily and became a terrific blocker and backer-up as well as an intelligent field general in his senior year. He was first string quarterback on the East team which played the West in San Francisco last winter. Cassiano also played on the East team.

Kristufek developed slowly as a football player and didn't make the starting line-up until last fall. He is a tremendous physical specimen, weighing approximately 215 pounds, and is rated by Sutherland and Bowser as one of the best defensive tackles Pitt has had in the past decade.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wagner	9	1	0	1.000
Heving	17	5	1	.833
Grove	13	5	2	.714
Wilson	10	4	2	.667
Dickman	17	6	4	.600
Galehouse	15	6	4	.600
Hash	25	7	5	.583
Bagby	18	6	7	.462
Ostermueller	14	6	3	.600
Mustalkis	1	0	1	.000
Johnson	0	0	0	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Salvo	4	4	1	.800
Erickson	18	6	3	.667
Sullivan	18	5	3	.833
Fosedel	20	4	11	.333
Coffman	18	1	2	.333
Piechota	10	2	4	.333
Strincevich	14	1	4	.200
Javery	12	0	3	.000
Williams	1	0	0	.000

Figure Skating Judges' School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Ice skating, rifle and pistol matches, trap and skeet shooting, tennis tournaments, golf matches and an official Figure Skating Judges' School will vie with each other for popularity this coming week end at Lake Placid.

In addition to ice skating daily at the Olympic Arena, the second of the Summer Skating Colony skating parties will be held Friday evening, July 19. This week's party will be titled "Shipwreck Party."

The Ninth Annual Official Figure Skating Judges' School of the United States Figure Skating Association will be held at the Arena on July 19-21. Official and skaters from all over the United States will gather for the school, at which new judges are taught the art of judging figure skating and lower bracket judges are advanced to higher bracket judging. The school consists of lectures by officials and National judges and demonstrations of school figures and free skating on the ice. The free skating program will be part of the Friday night skating party.

The School opens Friday, July 19, at 2:15 p. m., under the auspices of the U. S. F. S. A. Judges' School Committee, of which Heaton R. Robertson, President of the Association, is chairman. Members of the committee are Joseph K. Savage, chairman of the Association Competitions and Rules Committee; Joel B. Liberman, chairman of the Association Judges and Judging Committee; Harold Hartshorne, chairman of the Association Dance Committee; Charles M. Rotch, Roger F. Turner, Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard, Chairman of the Association Publicity and Publication Committee, and H. L. Garren.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	AB	H	Ave.
Carey	14	30	11	.367
Finney	68	307	109	.355
Williams	74	294	96	.327
Peacock	36	68	22	.324
Cramer	77	328	103	.314
Foxx	75	256	85	.297
Di Maggio	32	81	24	.296
Tabor	73	290	79	.273
Spence	14	15	4	.267
Cronin	76	246	69	.280
Doerr	75	313	79	.252
Owen	10	29	7	.241
Desautels	57	180	33	.194
Glenn	13	23	1	.043

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	53	168	52	.309
Ross	72	228	85	.306
Miller	71	261	77	.295
Moore	51	188	54	.287
West	70	254	71	.279
Hassett	68	269	65	.241
Sisti	57	215	51	.237
Andrews	12	17	4	.235
Cooney	41	101	22	.218
Warstler	29	55	12	.218
Glossop	46	132	28	.212
Masi	33	77	16	.208
Berres	41	85	14	.165
Wietelmann	19	10	1	.100

Sports Mirror

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

John Woodruff, University of Pittsburgh negro star, broke world 800-meter record with 1:47.8 in Pan-American games.

No Outstanding Baseball Clubs This Season—Sarazen Team Trails Hagen's Crew

Only Idle Contenders Gain In Major League Flag Races

By the Associated Press

It's fast becoming apparent that there isn't a standout ball club in either major league this year, and the pennants are likely to be awarded by default.

The only contenders in either circuit that did themselves any good yesterday were the ones that were idle, and the great rush in reverse must be mighty embarrassing to a lot of people.

The soundest combination in the big show seems to be the Cincinnati Reds, who can repeat their National League championship if they don't drop out of the circuit. Even the Reds aren't irresistible and the rain in Cincinnati yesterday didn't do them any harm.

Dodgers Fold

The Brooklyn Dodgers folded up in front of the Pittsburgh Pirates 5-3 and increased Cincinnati's first-place margin to 3½ games. Brooklyn held a 3-0 lead up until the last half of the sixth when three doubles and a single by Bob Elliott chased Tex Carleton and tied the score. The Pirates fashioned two more runs around a triple by Elliott in the eighth.

In the American League, the only first division club that didn't lose was Boston, whose Red Sox had an idle day.

Cleveland lost its third straight and the series to the Washington Senators, who made four errors and still couldn't give the game back to the Indians. Washington scored seven times in the sixth inning when Joe Dobson and Johnny Allen walked four men and Buddy Myer and Sam West each drove in two runs with singles while the bases were loaded.

Tigers Hold Lead

The Detroit Tigers bowed to the Philadelphia Athletics, 3-1, but continued to hold a slim lead in the league race.

Fred Hutchinson, the $75,000 pitching wonder of the Tigers, made his first start since returning from the minors and rendered a six-hitter, striking out six and walking none. But three of the hits coupled with one of two errors by Pinky Higgins gave the A's two runs in the third. Sam Chapman added a homer in the eighth. In addition, George Caster held the Tigers to six hits with better spacing.

Johnny Rigney stopped the world champion New York Yankees again on six hits as the Chicago White Sox pounded Marius Russo for an even dozen and the ball game, 5-1. The Sox got six of their hits and four of their runs in the second and third innings and finished off with Joe Kuhel's 15th home run and second in two days in the fifth frame.

Giants Blanked

But the New York Giants, so-called contenders and third-place fixtures in the National League, again showed up everybody in the futility department by getting shut out 2-0 in Chicago.

Harry Gumbert allowed only four hits, but in the seventh inning two walks and an error filled the bases and Phil Cavarretta singled home the winning runs. On the other hand, the Giants got six hits and five walks from Vern Olsen, but hit into four double plays and left eight runners stranded, three in one inning.

It was the fifth loss in seven western games for the Giants. Before the game, Manager Bill Terry had Burgess Whitehead and Tony Cuccinello swap their infield positions, explaining the strategy thus: "It's my ball club and that's the way I want it."

The only bright spot on the baseball map continued to be St. Louis, where the Cardinals beat the Boston Bees, 4-3, for their sixth consecutive victory. Boston made 12 hits off Clyde Shoun to nine for the Cards, but the latter sum included two home runs by Enos (Country) Slaughter and the 24th of the season for Johnny Mize.

By-Plays

Pro Hockey

If there should be no National Hockey League this coming season, the rink managers who have depended so greatly upon the Canadian national pastime are not going to be caught unawares.

Conscription in Canada is reaching a more serious stage as time goes on and it is only feasible that the managements of the huge ice arenas should prepare accordingly. Without Canadian support the hockey league would be entirely wiped out and even if conscription does not reach full wartime force by the opening in November, the threat alone creates an unstable condition.

Another barrier of doubt about the continuance of hockey at present is the customs and passport regulations which have been tightened. Americans have no difficulty crossing the Canadian borders with proper identification, but Canadians find a more serious barrier entering the United States.

Possibly the powerful influence the National Hockey League might command would arrange the letting down of such bars under strict guarantees, but a nation at war has problems of more importance than those facing a professional sports venture. At least it is an existing condition worthy of attention.

Here in the United States the managers of several of the larger sports rinks and auditoriums formed an Arena Managers' Association a couple of years ago, and today that association is about to prove of even greater value than its original purpose. Already the organization has tentative bookings arranged to fill many of the dates usually allotted to hockey and in the event that hockey has to be abandoned, the rink managers intend to see that the rinks are not abandoned.

In the past owners of hockey clubs and owners or operators of rinks have clashed over rental terms. Both parties have had convincing and plausible arguments. One seemingly could not operate without the other and the rink needed better rental terms and the teams were ready to move if costs were not lowered by the rinks.

Today the situation has reached a possible brink hardly dreamed before The cessation of the National Hockey League was deemed more improbable than the cessation of ocean tides. Today there is real visions of hockey ceasing and of the two, the club and the rink, the latter is faced with the heavier problem.

The hockey owner can drop out with only a minimum loss and little continuing expense. The rink owner, however, is not only deprived of the hockey earnings, but is faced with the task of substituting a better than stable revenue. Most of the present day large refrigerated rinks were realized through hockey and today the whole scheme of reliable revenue is in danger of disappearing.

Because the emergency has not become a reality yet and because the planned substitute attractions are tentative it is not the time to reveal detailed plans. It is interesting, however, to study the methods of the Arena Managers' Association when called upon for an almost unheard of emergency.

GET this, MEN!

Sultry summer means just about nothing to men who shower their whole bodies with Mavis Talcum right after the shower or tub. It feels like a luxury and costs like a bargain. Don't miss this cooler another day.

75c; 50c; 25c and 10c sizes.

MAVIS talcum

MILLIONS PREFER MAVIS

Seeded Entries Beaten in Round Two at Baltimore

BALTIMORE, July 17 (AP) — Three seeded entries dropped from the Maryland state and Middle Atlantic tennis tournament yesterday, one of them by default, as the pact stiffened in early second round matches.

The meet's only two European entries who were seeded in the foreign list, Ladislav Hecht, former Czechoslovakian Davis Cup player, and towering George Lyttelton-Rogers, Irish Davis Cupper, fell before a pair of Californians, while seventh-seeded Frank Guernsey of Rice Institute was unable to play.

Hecht, top-seeded foreigner, was defeated by George Toley of the University of Southern California, 6—4, 6—2, while Littelton-Rogers, seeded No. 2, lost to Bob Harman, University of California, 6—0, 3—6, 6—2. Leon Everett, University of Southern California, advanced through Guernsey's default.

Meanwhile the other seeded favorites moved ahead with little difficulty, although Welby van Horn of Los Angeles, second seeded and fourth ranking player in the nation, met a stubborn foe in Harris Everett of the University of North Carolina.

The Pacific Coast youngster took a drubbing in the first set, but put on the pressure to ride out a victory in the deciding stanzas, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5.

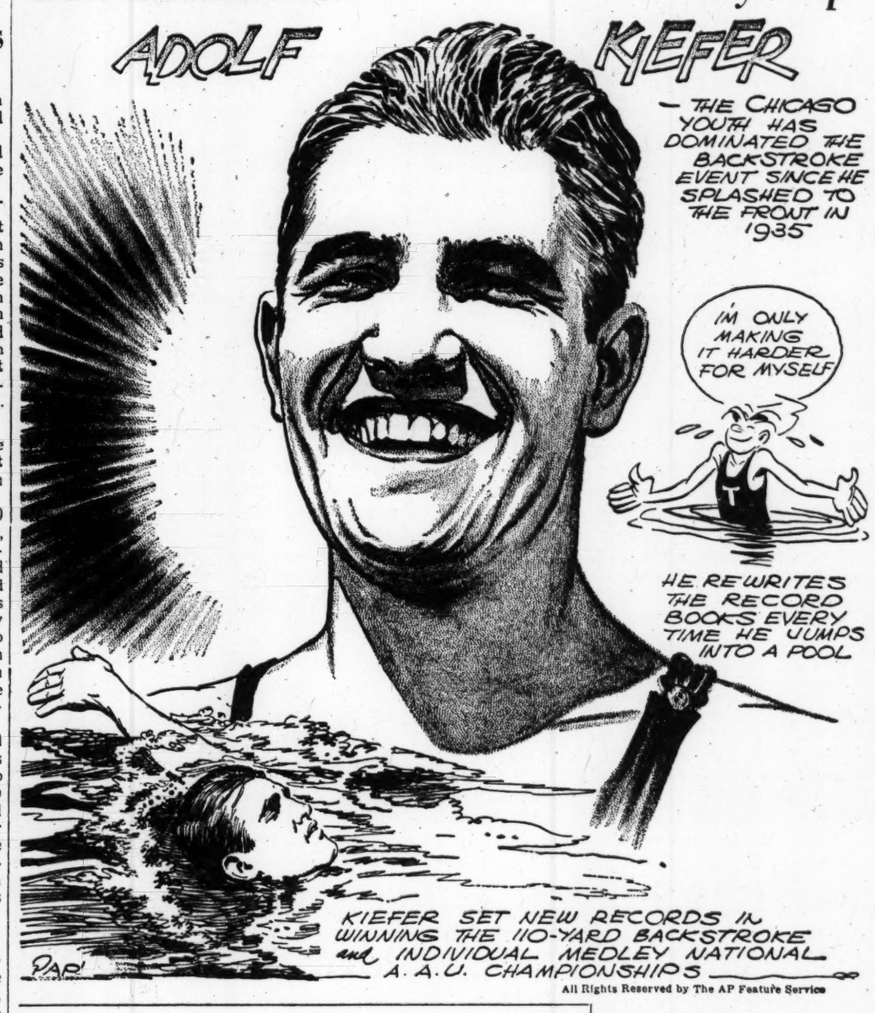
Top-seeded Don McNeill of Oklahoma City had no trouble polishing off William Gillespie of Miami University, 6—2, 6—3 in a second round match, while Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., eliminated Arthur Marx of California, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Bobby Riggs of Chicago, the Nation's No. 1 amateur who is not playing in the singles, teamed with van Horn to defeat Eddie Jacobs of Baltimore and George Sherbatoff of New York in a first-round doubles match, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. The singles events will not go to the best three-in-five set basis until the semifinal round.

Alice Marble, the women's champion, dominated the scene in her division, losing only three games in four sets. Miss Marble led the way into the quarter-finals by defeating Frances Matthai of Garrison, Md., 6—1, 6—1, and Louise Raymond of Scarsdale, N. Y., National women's collegiate champion, 6—0, 6—1.

Gracyn Wheeler of California, seeded No. 2 behind Miss Marble, won over Helen Harrison of Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4, and Barbara Bradley of California, 6—4, 6—4.

Best Backstroker —By Pap'


ADOLF KIEFER
— THE CHICAGO YOUTH HAS DOMINATED THE BACKSTROKE EVENT SINCE HE SPLASHED TO THE FRONT IN 1935
I'M ONLY MAKING IT HARDER FOR MYSELF
HE REWRITES THE RECORD BOOKS EVERY TIME HE JUMPS INTO A POOL
KIEFER SET NEW RECORDS IN WINNING THE 110-YARD BACKSTROKE and INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY NATIONAL A.A.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS
PAP'

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In the Dugout

By Rumill

Raised in the McGraw School

A few days ago in Pittsburgh, Freddy Fitzsimmons joined the pitching elite of baseball by winning his 200th game. It couldn't have happened to a nicer fellow. In his quiet, unspectacular way, Fitz has plodded the National League road for better than 15 years, first under John McGraw, later under Bill Terry and now with Leo Durocher, and not once has he been accused of giving less than 100 per cent to his team or his manager.

After the veteran knuckleballer had blanked the Pirates on four hits, his team mates presented him with a diamond studded tie clasp, a replica of crossed bats and a ball. In the middle was stamped, "200 Wins." It was a fitting gesture and served to emphasize the man's popularity with his mates.

Beat Giants Twice

McGraw bought Fitz from the Indianapolis club back in 1925, and although the pitcher only once was able to reach the 20-victory level, he was a prominent factor in bringing three pennants and one world championship to the Polo Grounds. Freddy always got along well with McGraw. Mac liked him the first time he saw him because he beat the Giants in an exhibition game. In fact, Fitz did it twice the same spring.

McGraw became more attached to Fitz after he was given a locker at the Polo Grounds, because the pitcher had a good memory—an essential tool in the McGraw system—and was quick to carry out orders. When Mac snapped a command from the dugout, he expected his men to obey instantly and intelligently. Some could. Others could not. Fitz, fortunately, was smart enough to be among those who could.

Fitz Remembered

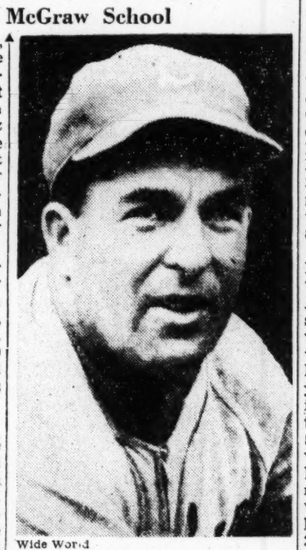
One of McGraw's rules said that each member of the New York hurling staff should memorize the weakness of each rival batter. Often, in a clubhouse meeting or without warning in the dugout, he would ask a pitcher to go down the batting order of, say, the Pittsburgh club. The first time he tried this on Fitzsimmons, Freddy rattled off names without missing a syllable. That was enough for the manager. He knew that this youngster had the head of a big league pitcher.

Years of association with McGraw and other thinking figures at the Polo Grounds, have developed Fitzsimmons into one of the smartest moundsmen of the present era. He no longer owns a fast ball. His curve is not spectacular. But his control is good, and the head behind this control, great. Perhaps most important of all, however, Fitz has never stopped hustling—fighting to swing the breaks his way and to maintain his mastery over the hitter.

Error for Terry

Terry thought the knuckleball veteran was through three years ago and traded him to the Dodgers. But no one realizes more than Bill how wrong he was. Fitz won 11 games last season and already has a record of eight and one for 1940. Given a rest of seven or eight days by Durocher, the veteran is almost a certain winner. His record proves it. If the Dodgers succeed in beating out the Cincinnati Reds and Giants, he will deserve as much credit as Reese, Lavagetto, Medwick and the rest. At least, Fitz's supporters can say that he has been in fewer losing games than any other member of the club.

Incidentally, without attempting to canvass the situation completely, it is not difficult to think of two pitchers whom Terry would welcome at the Polo Grounds this week. One is Chief Salvo of the Boston Bees and the other, of course, is Fitzsimmons. Since Salvo joined the Bees out of Jersey City in the Cuccinello deal, he has won four games for Casey Stengel. Add these four to the eight gathered by the Dodger veteran and you have 12 big contests which would put the Terrymen fairly comfortably ahead of the race. However, any moment now someone will probably remind us that second guessing is the lowest form of experting.



Wide World

Fred Fitzsimmons

Sale of Yankees Is Expected Soon

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The New York Sun said yesterday it had learned that the deal turning over the New York Yankees to a group headed by Postmaster-General James A. Farley will be closed on Saturday, providing the Democratic National Convention closes Friday.

Originally, the paper said, it was thought the deal would not be put through for another two weeks or so, but the negotiations have been expedited to where the $4,000,000 transaction can be completed by the end of the week.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Wright, Chicago, .359; Appling, Chicago, .357.
Runs—McCosky, Detroit, 66; Williams, Boston, 65.
Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 77; Foxx, Boston, 68.
Hits—Finney, Boston, 109; Radcliff, St. Louis, and Wright, Chicago, 106.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 31; Boudreau, Cleveland, 28.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, 12; Finney, Boston, 11.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 20; Greenberg, Detroit, Keller, New York, and Trosky, Cleveland, 17.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 18; Walker, Washington, 13.
Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 13-1; Smith, Cleveland, 9-2.

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .347; Walker, Brooklyn, .331.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, 58; Frey, Cincinnati, 57.
Runs Batted In—Danning, New York, and Mize, St. Louis, 60.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 101; Danning, New York, 96.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 27; F. McCormick and Werber, Cincinnati, 21.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 9; five tied with 6.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 24; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, and Nicholson, Chicago, 22.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Reese, Brooklyn, 10.
Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 8-1; Sewel, Pittsburgh, 8-1.

Few athletes have dominated their field for so long as has Adolf Kiefer, the Chicago backstroke swimmer.

Ever since he flashed to the fore with record-breaking performances in 1935, Adolf has been rewriting the swimming record books. He was just a big husky lad of 17 when he first attracted attention.

Kiefer was good enough to top the leading backstroke swimmers of the world in the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin and from that date has held undisputed sway. Even Kiefer cannot recall exactly how many world marks he has set in six years. He has established new marks in pools all over the world—Europe, South America, and the Far East.

The Chicago lad continued his long string of triumphs when he won two titles in the national A. A. U. men's outdoor championships at Santa Barbara, Calif. He was the outstanding performer with a total of 15 points. He established new records for the 110-yard backstroke and the 330-yard individual medley. His time for the 110-yard backstroke was 1m. 5.5s. and 3m. 58.6s. for the individual medley. His time for the latter event is all the more remarkable when one considers he was also credited with breaking his own American record of 4m 2s. for 300 meters. The 300-meter swim is approximately six feet short of the 330-yard mark. In addition, Kiefer swam on the Towers Club relay team which won the 330-yard medley relay event.

Kiefer is the son of a former German army officer. His father taught him to swim and the Spartan training program outlined by his father laid the foundation for the form which has enabled him to top the world.

Right now there doesn't appear to be any backstroke swimmer capable of pressing Kiefer. He has so completely dominated the event that he has discouraged youngsters from trying the event.

—Pap'

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 16

International League
Rochester 2, Buffalo 0.
Syracuse 2, Baltimore 1.
Montreal 8, Toronto 1.
Newark 8, Jersey City 0.

American Association
St. Paul 3, Indianapolis 2. (Only games scheduled.)

Eastern League
Williamsport 3-6, Hartford 2-17.
Binghamton 5, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Scranton 10, Albany 0.
Elmira 6, Springfield 5.

Southern Association
Little Rock 5, Memphis 1.
New Orleans 3, Birmingham 0.
Chattanooga 2-2, Atlanta 1-3.
Nashville 16-2, Knoxville 4-1.

Texas League
San Antonio 11, Dallas 7.
Fort Worth 6, Shreveport 2.
Tulsa 6, Houston 4.
Three scheduled.

Pacific Coast League
Hollywood 3, San Diego 1.
San Francisco 6, Los Angeles 3.
Seattle 3, Oakland 2.
Three scheduled.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Cincinnati	51	24	.680	
Brooklyn	48	28	.632	3½
New York	42	33	.560	9
Chicago	43	40	.518	12
St. Louis	33	41	.446	17½
Pittsburgh	33	42	.440	18
Boston	27	45	.375	22½
Philadelphia	25	49	.338	25½

Results July 16

Chicago 2, New York 0.
St. Louis 4, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 3.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati, rain.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Detroit	47	31	.603	
Cleveland	48	32	.600	
Boston	45	33	.577	2
New York	41	36	.532	5½
Chicago	36	39	.480	9½
Washington	34	48	.414	15
Philadelphia	32	47	.405	15½
St. Louis	33	50	.398	16½

Results July 16

Chicago 5, New York 1.
Washington 11, Cleveland 8.
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 1.
Only games scheduled.

Northwest Public Links Golfers Find Finances

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash — The public links golfers, those "unknowns" of the golfing world, take their annual opportunity to bask in the sports spotlight next week at the national public links tournament in Detroit.

From July 22 to 27 these divot-diggers from all the walks of American life will parade around the Rackham Golf Club in a tournament that proudly reflects the democratic principles of this country.

Differences in social classes, types of employment, religion, race, or creed are all laid aside The public links golfers are often considered the nucleus of this popular sport. For the most part, they are working men who are unable to bear the financial burden of membership in a private club.

Minimum Expense

At public golf courses throughout the nation, many of which are municipally owned and operated, these working people can enjoy the privileges of a golf course at a minimum expense.

Clerks, truck drivers, longshoremen, ditch-diggers, salesmen—workers from every type of job—take advantage of these public courses for recreation on their day-off or after working hours.

Once a year the best players at these public courses compete in sectional tournaments for the honor of playing in the national meet. Qualifying for the nationals is only the first step in many locations, for most of the players are not able to finance a long trip.

Hole-in-one Contest

A novel way to raise funds for sending these players to the national tournament has been used successfully in Seattle the past three years. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer sponsors a hole-in-one contest, with the entire proceeds donated to the local public links team.

For the contest, an elevated tee is erected on an unused portion of the Jefferson Park municipal golf course, the green is 110 yards away, with not a sand trap in sight, although a small mound in front of the green discourages run-up shots.

A hole as short as this looks easy to golfer and non-golfer alike. Many people who have never played golf, enter the competition to do their part toward sending the team East. The entry fee is 50 cents for three shots, and valuable merchandise prizes are awarded to those nearest the cup every day, with more than one hundred dollars worth of merchandise going to any player who makes a hole-in-one.

Came Close This Year

In three years of play, however, no one has successfully dropped the little white pellet in the little round hole. In the first two years, a total of 15,594 shots were taken with nary an ace. This year, some 7,000 shots have been made up to the writing of this column on the last day of the week-long tourney. Two players came quite close this year, one ball dropping in the cup and then bouncing out, while another came to rest one-half inch from the lip.

Three circles are marked on the green around the cup: a "par" circle with a radius of 13 feet from the cup; a "birdie" circle within nine feet of the cup; and a "charmed" circle within five feet of the cup. Anyone landing within these circles becomes eligible for the final round, where the contestant coming closest to the pin is declared champion.

Seattle interest in the public links play has been active ever since a four-man team won the Warren Harding cup in 1936, emblematic of national public links supremacy. This cup is awarded annually to the city with the low-qualifying play at the national tourney. A "team" now consists of the three top players from each city.

Elimination Tourney

After the qualifying rounds, the 64 lowest scorers play an elimination tournament, much like the national amateur tourney, although no player can compete in the amateur meet if he plays in the public links competition.

This year Seattle is sending another representative group: Northwest intercollegiate champion Palmer Smith; Bart Taro, a national semifinalist two years ago; Moreno Caso; and Don Taylor. Last year's national co-medalist. Gerry Bert Jr., who led the Seattle team to second place in the Harding cup play, failed to qualify.

Other outstanding Northwest golfers playing in the national include: Virgil Cliff, Howard Olson, and Larry Huseby from Tacoma; Joe Mihelich from Enumclaw; and a strong Portland team headed by Louis Jennings, 1940 Oregon State amateur champion.

Bob Cahn

Six Movie State Players Survive Eastern Tennis

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP) — It appears that California has the Eastern clay court tennis tournament well in hand. No fewer than six Coast netmen are engaged in a scramble for the men's title, while three women from the Movie State are still in the running for the girls' championship.

Heading the male list are Frankie Parker, of Pasadena, and Frank Kovacs, of Oakland. Kovacs, won three matches two days ago and reached the fourth round, was inactive yesterday, but Parker, pulled up level with him by defeating his former Prep school roommate, Louis Valentine, 6—0, 6—1.

Two of the California delegation are certain to be eliminated today for a couple of rounds of 16 contests involve four of them. In the first, Myron McNamara and Bill Ready, both of Los Angeles clash for a berth in the quarter-final round. In the other Kenneth Bartelt, another from Los Angeles, meets Eddie Amark of San Francisco. All four triumphed over local opposition yesterday.

In the women's division, where the first three seeded entries are from the Golden Gate Arena, the outlook for the east appears even more serious. Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco is in the third round after two victories over New Yorkers in which she yielded but three games. Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica is in the quarter-final round, having dropped but one game in two matches yesterday. Pat Canning of Alameda, is also in the third round. The only important local entry still remaining is Millie Hirsh, the defending champion, who is in the round of eight.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Bob Elliott, Pirates—Drove in one run with single and another with triple to help beat Brooklyn.

Phil Cavaretta, Cubs — Single with bases loaded stopped Giants 2-0.

John Rigney, White Sox—Stifled Yankees on six hits.

George Caster, Athletics — Six hit pitching tripped Tigers, 3-1.

Enos Slaughter, Cardinals — Hit two home runs in 4-3 decision over Bees.

Buddy Myers and Sam West, Senators — Their singles with bases loaded each scored two runs toward victory over Indians.

Challengers Need to Win Six Singles

DETROIT, July 17 (AP)—Fiery Gene Sarazen, on the spot with his team of challengers, faced the uncomfortable prospect today of having to swallow a boast that his own chosen stars could whip the Ryder Cup team.

It will take brilliant golf for the Connecticut gentleman-farmer to avert such a fate. His handpicked squad trailed Walter Hagen's crew, 3 to 1, after yesterday's rounds.

All the challengers had to do to save face in this battle for charity and supremacy was to get hot today and win six of the eight singles matches. Even Sarazen admitted this wasn't an easy task.

"Sure, I was disappointed," was his comment as his team lost three of the four Scotch foursomes over the difficult Oakland Hills course, "but we are stronger in the singles."

To strengthen his team he inserted himself and Lawson Little, new National open champion, into the line-up, replacing Tommy Armour of Chicago and Jimmy Thomson of Chicopee, Mass., victims of an 8-and-7 trimming yesterday at the hands of Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, and Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass.

Little, unable to play in the opening matches, had his work cut out for him, however. He faced Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., who teamed with Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., to whip Craig Wood of New York and Billy Burke of Cleveland 2 up.

Smith played superbly, yesterday, turning in the day's outstanding shot when he dropped a second inches from the pin on the very first hole.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

United States Davis Cup captain, Joe Wear, declined services of Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines in tuning up American team.

WHERE TO DINE

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DORCHESTER, 705 Gallivan Blvd., Route 3.
FALMOUTH, County Road, Route 28.
HYANNIS, Main and Scudder Ave., Route 28.
KINGSTON, 91 Main St., Route 3.
MEDFORD, Revere Blvd. and Fellsway, Route 1.
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ALL SOFT DRINKS

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
July 17, 1940

Keeping House Out in Uncle Sam's Wilds

To Wives of National Park Officials, Life Is One Unending Adventure

By Dorothea J. Lewis

Women in the Wilderness—I

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

America's national parks and monuments are among the most popular vacation lands of the Nation. More than fifteen and a half million men, women, and children traveled to them last year. But what about living in them the year round? What about the wives of park superintendents, monument custodians, and rangers who must keep house and bring up children in these last remaining wildernesses?

Some of the parks are near large centers of population and are fully equipped with refrigerators, electric lights, and good grocery stores. But in others young mothers keep their babies' milk cold and fresh in rushing mountain streams, use gasoline lamps, go on winter patrol with their ranger-husbands, dig their way into winter homes through snow tunnels, and carry on in true pioneer fashion.

The Southwest is one of the few remaining frontier regions in the country. And the wives of the custodians and rangers of the 27 Southwestern National Monuments located in out-of-the-way areas of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah, play such an important part in running these Federal units that they have been christened "Honorary Custodians Without Pay."

Monuments Can Be Anything

That word "monument" may be misleading. These units aren't statues or tombstones or anything like that. They are varied and different, including an old Spanish mission, great natural bridges in the desert, pueblo ruins and cave dwellings, El Morro, the giant landmark rock that has sheltered men of all eras coming into New Mexico since 1605, and White Sands with its gleaming dunes of shining white gypsum and its white mice and lizards.

Civilization hasn't gotten very close to the custodians and rangers of these monuments. For the most part, they and their wives live in isolated and very modest homes. Some of these homes are tents, some are one or two-room cabins. When Corky married Ranger David Jones, a couple of years ago, she honeymooned in the Wupatki Ruins, Arizona. Their rooms were built about 1150 A. D., making them a bit older than that house in the alley in Santa Fé which is played up as the oldest in the United States. They were forty-five miles from the nearest town and had no daily mail to disturb them, but they did have a radio bringing news into walls which were built while old men in Europe were still talking of their part in the last crusade.

At Montezuma Castle, Arizona, the ranger tent-house was flooded out by spring rains; and all that the Jacksons and Jennings could do about their heavy old refrigerator was to move it a foot or two above water level, snub it to a tree, and pray it wouldn't go. It didn't.

Housekeeping in a Shed

Betty Budlong, wife of the custodian at El Morro, New Mexico, has this year moved into a new house. But during all of her previous stay at this national monument, she kept house in quarters that had been built fifteen years before as a three-sided, covered, open-front shed for two automobiles. Her winter meat was kept in the "bedroom." These quarters, with actual floor space less than four by seven feet, served as home, museum, lecture hall and laboratory.

These housekeepers have few conveniences. And two ruts in a desert are often their only road to "the civilized world." The dust that covers the roads in Arizona and New Mexico turns them into sleek, treacherous mud when it rains.

If it rains for several days in these states, the custodians and their wives cannot leave their monuments, or get back to them if they have "gone to town" many miles away.

Lena Faris, was left alone at Canyon de Chelly, Arizona, last year, when husband - custodian Johnwill Faris was stalled away from home for seven days waiting for the roads to dry up. Of course, she had several hundred Navajo neighbors, who live in the canyon, for company. Last winter, Betty Budlong was "snowed-out" of El Morro—finally making part of the return trip on a sled. A few years ago one custodian's wife almost starved to death, while the custodian was trying to get back to the snowed-in monument with food.

No Corner Stores There

Hardly any of the homemakers in these areas have telephones. Most of them are miles from a railroad or post office or neighbor. Their winter weather goes down to 25 below, and their summer heat gets pretty intense.

Many of them can fruit and vegetables; and all must store up meats for the long winters. They cannot live out of stores the way city people do. Going to town for supplies is quite a job. From Navajo National Monument, Arizona, for instance, a round trip "to town" is 280 miles! One winter when the Budlongs placed an advance order for a half beef, intending to have the meat canned, serious complications arose. Bud reported, "It appears that no one else has placed an order for the remaining half of the beef; and it seems highly probable that when the time comes for us to begin canning our half, the other half may offer strenuous objection."

Water, which to most of us is something that flows from a faucet, is a major item to many of these families. At Natural Bridges it has to be carried 673 yards from a spring—uphill to the Zeke Johnsons' tent-house. At El Morro, the Budlongs' water is famous. Custodian Bud's best description of it is, "You should see the stuff. I've had to discontinue boiling it, because it has become so thick that, after cooking, it jells and has to be eaten in chunks with knife and fork. This does not satisfy thirst." So the Budlongs carry their water four miles. And when the syphon pipes froze last winter, they had to melt snow for several months as their only water supply.

The women who live park-wilderness lives cannot allow themselves to scream at the sight of a mouse. They have to get used to the midnight howls of the coyote, and to occasional visits by raiding bears and wolves. There are rattlesnakes to avoid or kill in most of the Southwestern areas; and there are useful bull snakes to protect, since they kill rats, mice, and other rodents.

Mrs. White Mountain Smith, wife of the Superintendent of Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona, had an experience with a bull snake that was amusing to her but would have upset the calm of many city-dwelling women—and Marjory came from a Washington, D. C., office before she married White Mountain. She was driving en route to the Monument one day, when she saw a large bull snake—some five feet long—stretched lazily across the sunny dirt road. She stopped and honked, but he wouldn't leave. She didn't want to run over such a "handsome" snake—the word is hers—so she got out to pick him up and move him out of the way. Thus disturbed, the snake proved contrary and crawled up the fender of her car and into the radiator. She couldn't get him out, so she drove all the way to the Monument with her uninvited passenger. There a ranger pulled him out and sent him on his way.

They Like Leaky Faucets

These wilderness wives must remember not to repair everything too carefully. At Tonto National Monument, Arizona, they fixed up the leaking faucet at the parking area and thus destroyed the drinking source of hundreds of wild honeybees who had used the wet moss growing under the drip. Now the bees concentrate on the desert cooler on the custodian's back porch.

At Montezuma Castle National Monument, they let one hydrant leak so that it forms a little oasis of green grass and weeds. And at any time of day they can find a couple of cottontails, and at least one big, grey Jack-rabbit with black ears and tail, contentedly munching there without the slightest sign of fear of the custodian or his wife.

In some of the high altitude national parks, like Grand Teton in Wyoming where snows are deep, rangers' wives send their small youngsters to school on community sleds that call for them. Other rangers' children, a little older, tramp to their classrooms on the snowshoes and skis they learn to use almost as soon as they can walk.

One Wife's Adventure

Wives occasionally accompany their ranger husbands on winter patrols—a routine ranger duty during which the ranger takes snow measurements, searches for evidence of poaching, and shovels snow off of outpost-station cabins before they cave in from the weight. Sometimes, however, there are adventures on these trips!

In February, 1938, the ranger at Clough Cave in Sequoia National Park, California, started out with his wife to make a patrol to Hockett Meadow, fourteen miles away and almost straight up—a climb from an elevation of 3,800 feet to one of 8,600. There had been a heavy snow storm before they had started out. The day was clear and cold. Ranger George carried a thirty-five-pound pack and his wife one of ten pounds. The heavy snow had broken the tops out of many of the trees, and they had to chop out a path, as they went along, to keep these tree tops from tangling in the webbing of their snowshoes.

After crossing the river, they came upon the first crusted snow. They tried taking off their snowshoes and walking on the crust, but it wouldn't bear their weight, and they plunged in up to their hips. They crawled for a quarter of a mile, then were able to use their snowshoes. They got to the 6,500-foot level before crusted snow began again. For the next 1,500 feet up the mountain side, they went on hands and knees, burdened with their packs and snowshoes on their backs. At the 8,000-foot level, they could walk again. But there a high mountain fog descended, cutting their vision to a few yards in front of them, while a biting north wind added to their "comfort" by driving frozen snow particles into their faces, stinging them as shot would. Luckily, Ranger George knew the country as well as the palm of his hand, so they reached the ranger station—only to find that the shovel, which had been left tied to its eaves, was missing.

Moving In Under Difficulties

They had been traveling for fourteen hours. They were cold, tired, and hungry. Inside the cabin there were food, wood and blankets, but they had nothing with which to dig through the snow to the door of the cabin. Finally, Ranger George chopped a hole with his belt axe in the exposed end of the storage shed. Then his wife, being smaller than he, wriggled head first into the hole and, while George held her heels, hung head down in the dark and groped for a shovel hanging on the wall among fire tools. George pulled her and the shovel out. They dug two feet of snow away from the door, and found that the next two feet were solid ice. When they finally got inside, the floor of the cabin itself had a two-inch ice surface.

The next day they took their snow measurements, and shoveled the station clear of snow. On the third day they made the trip back down the mountain, again in a terrific fog, guiding themselves by the roar of the river below them. Their report to headquarters upon their return was merely, "We're back. Got the measurements O. K. Yeah, we had a tough trip."

However, girls keep on marrying rangers. And last summer we knew of at least two couples honeymooning in rangers' cabins in Rocky Mountain National Park alone. One couple had an ideal spot on Fern Lake. They had to hike or ride five miles, and pack their supplies in; but their cabin stood in a grove of trees on a shore of a very lovely lake. They had deer, birds, squirrels and chipmunks for friendly neighbors.

They Love the Life

Most of the Honorary Custodians Without Pay love their lives and don't seem to realize that they include special hardships. There are too many compensations.

True, they must take care of unexpected visitors whose cars are mired in the quicksand or who are marooned by sudden rains. But put a lone couple 56 miles from a railroad, 20 from a telephone, 14 from a post office and then send them visitors! Those visitors will get a real welcome; and if they must stay overnight, all the better. Extra cots, blankets, and food can always be found.

Many of these frontier housewives have had to learn to get along with Indians. But they find that interesting, exciting, and rewarding. Indians make good and surprisingly gay friends. They teach the "custodian-ladies" to weave their own rugs, and give them vivid knowledge of a fascinating race.

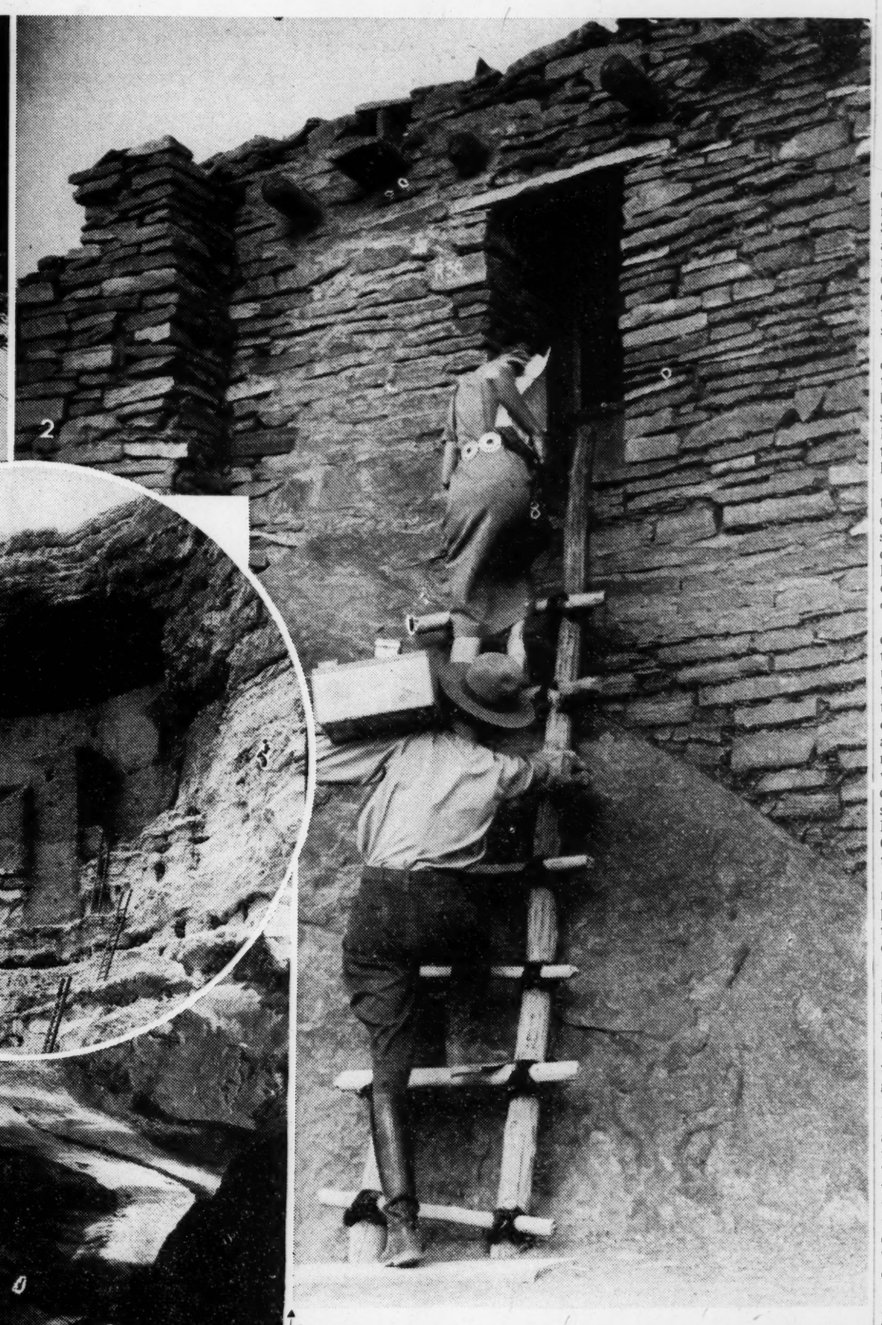
Beauty All Around

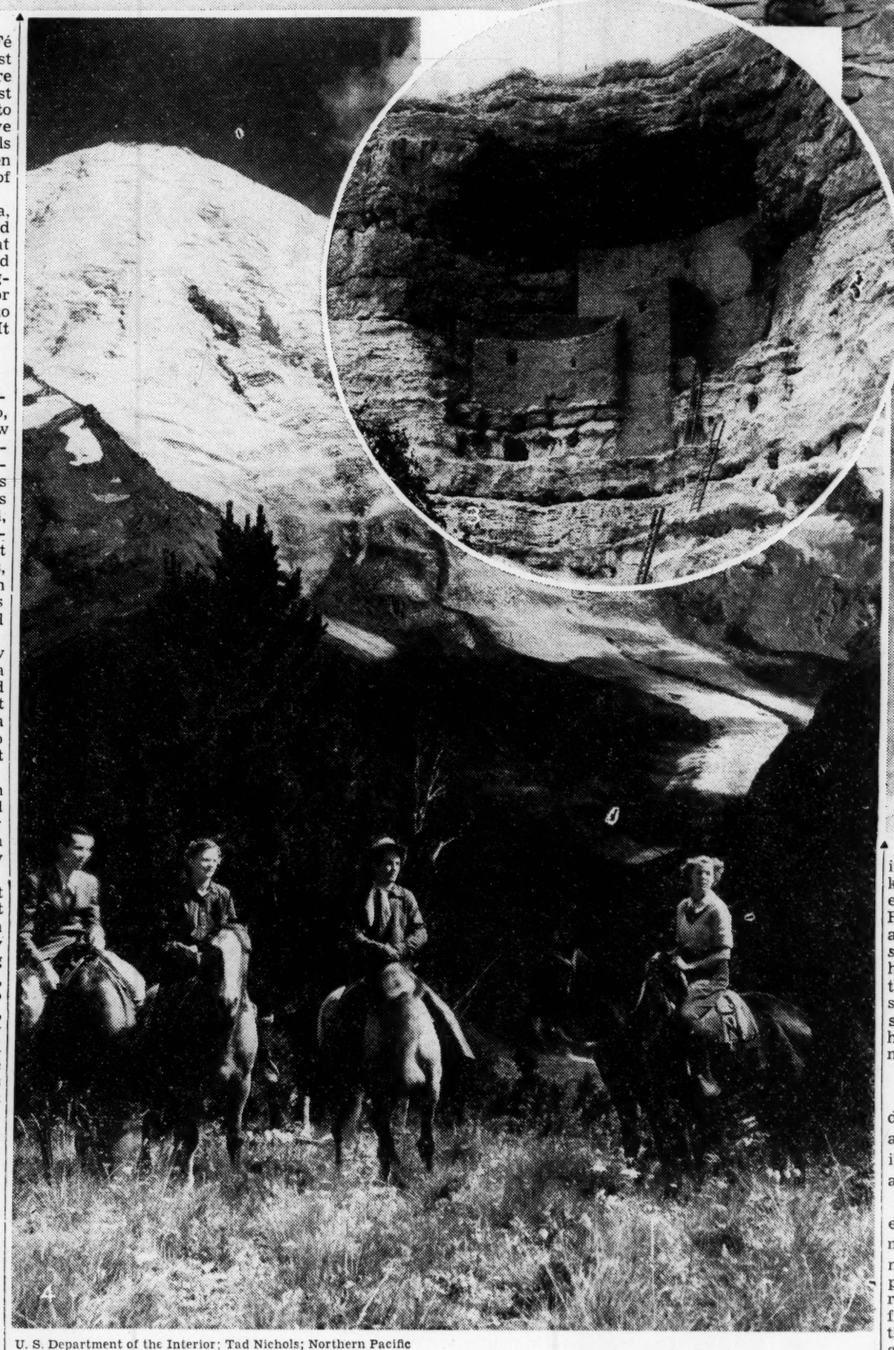
These custodians' wives, these so-called women-of-the-wilderness, can watch a mountain peak put on its fall colors, and they can walk in the footsteps of peoples who lived many hundreds of years ago. They have space and beauty all around them, and plenty of room in which to breathe.

And they have fun that is missed by their more conventional sisters. In Mt. Rainier National Park, Washington, you can see a ranger's wife hanging out her wash with her apron over her ski-suit, and with her skis near at hand for sport the moment work is over. In Crater Lake National Park, Oregon, perky golden-mantled ground squirrels come right into your dining room to share your dinner. In wintry Jackson Hole, the Grand Teton National Park country, it's hard to get to parties. You need sleighs, skis, snowshoes, and sleds—and you're not sure when you'll get home again. But that doesn't mean you don't go to parties! No, you take the children along, and bundle them all into one big room to sleep while you dance—just as they did in Owen Wister's book, "The Virginian." And you also take an extra lunch in case you're snowed in at your hosts'.

Housekeeping off the beaten path may have its problems. But it has them also in the cities—without the wide sky and the woods, the adventures, and the animal friends.

This is the first of six Wednesday articles.





U. S. Department of the Interior; Tad Nichols; Northern Pacific

If you were the wife of a national park ranger or custodian, you might have to push bears out of your icebox and bull snakes out of the family car. You might have to go four miles for drinking water and 40 miles for a sack of flour, but you would do it in such fascinating scenes as these. 1—Not many visitors see Yellowstone National Park when it lies buried under a white blanket, but to the wife of one of its rangers, home often looks like this in winter. In fact, she may be snowed in—or out! 2—Thus do Courtney Jones, better known as "Corky," and her ranger husband, Davy, bring home the groceries after their weekly trip to Flagstaff. The Joneses reside at Wupatki National Monument, Arizona. 3—Montezuma Castle, also in Arizona, a many storied cliff dwelling built into a cavern 80 feet up in the side of a high rock wall, is "Home Sweet Home" to one monument custodian's wife. 4—During the summer, when vacationists are plentiful, the park ranger's wife is a constant hostess. These four riders are enjoying the beauties of Mt. Rainier National Park, Washington.

Cookies and Cake Children Can Make

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My children's introduction to the culinary art was through a favorite recipe of mine—"Salmon Falls Sugar Cookies," which came from an intriguing little book full of recipes of Maine housewives. You cream together 1 cup butter and 2 cups sugar. Add 3 beaten eggs, 2 teaspoons cream of tartar, 1 teaspoon soda, and flour to roll out.

The hardest thing about rolled cookies is rolling out the dough to the proper thickness—or would it be thinness?—without having it stick to the board or rolling pin. Plenty of flour is necessary, yet too much flour makes the cookies hard instead of crisp.

I learned, in cooking with my two "assistants," to use the fresh dough myself, giving them the scraps, which have naturally accumulated additional flour and are less sticky to handle. We each use our own rolling pin as well as our own board, cutter, pan and apron.

My four-year-old loves to stir cake and cream butter and sugar together. Sometimes I let her beat up eggs for a cake, and great is the thrill when she is permitted to add them to the batter. Barbara, eleven, used to do these things too, and it wasn't long before she was mixing up her own cakes with very little help from me. The first cake recipe she tried by herself soon became a favorite. It was Fairy Cake. To make this cake: Cream 1 cup sugar and ¼ cup butter. Add 2 well beaten eggs, and ½ cup milk. Sift and add 1½ cups flour and 2 level teaspoons baking powder. Bake in shallow tin or two layer-cake tins in moderate oven about 45 minutes.

From cakes it's an easy step to mixing up muffins and corn bread, both of which the children love to make for lunch with a salad or soup.

Children soon learn that putting together simple desserts such as gelatins, custards, and junkets are listed under the term "cooking" too. Let them begin by washing apples for applesauce. A good way of helping children get the "feel" of cooking is to allow them to open the oven door to look at what is cooking there. Let them tell you if the cookies are deliciously browned, or urge them to "try" the apples or vegetables cooking on top of the stove.

They soon overcome their timidity in handling hot things. With gas burners that light without even touching a match to them, it is no time at all until they are cooking your vegetables and making the muffins and cakes entirely. **E. S. P.**

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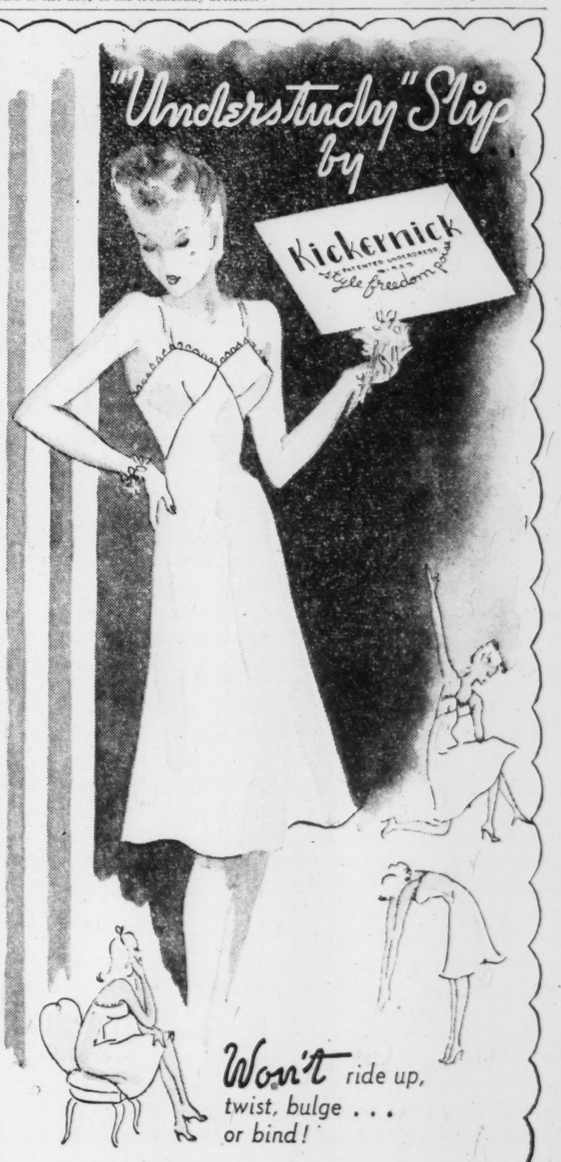

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Straight cut skirt—bias bodice! These are the features lovely ladies demand in a slip. Kickernick's Understudy with its straight lines, smooth fit and easy freedom is an all-purpose slip — a perfect "understudy" for the sheerest frock. Crepe, satin, taffeta. Blush, white, black, navy. Sizes: 32 to 44. Priced at about $1.95 and $2.95.

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Business and Industry

Record Wool Clip Reported By Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY (New South Wales)—Australia, the world's largest wool-exporter, finished its first wartime season with a record clip. Appraisements of Australian wool under the British Government's purchase scheme for the season ended June 30, reached a total of 3,550,000 bales—approximately 1,100,000,000 pounds. Much of it is now in the uniforms of British and French troops.

The average value fixed by the appraisers is about 12½d. a pound but wool-growers will receive a further substantial dividend to lift the price up to the British Government's fixed average of 13·4375 pence (10½d. sterling). The total value of the year's clip is estimated at £58,500,000. Australian manufacturers have taken 300,000 bales, valued at £5,000,000.

Return Greater

It is estimated that the clip for the year ended June 30, 1941, will again exceed 3,000,000 bales, returning on current prices approximately £55,000,000. An increase of a penny a pound, which is possible, would increase the wool cheque by about £4,000,000.

The growing, shearing, transport, storing, appraising, and shipment of the 1939-40 clip, constitute one of the greatest commercial transactions known in the world, made possibly only by the stringent necessities of an empire at war.

Sydney and the other capital cities miss the exciting auction sales at which buyers, in normal times from almost every country in the world, bid frantically for merino or crossbred wool that they desire. Now, under the wartime purchase scheme a small army of appraisers, representing the British and Australian Governments and the growers walk silently through huge warehouses stacked with bales, classing and appraising the wool according to a specification table comprising nearly 900 different types.

Growers Paid Quickly

Within a week of the wool being appraised, its grower received 90 per cent of its value, the remainder being retained for adjustment one way or another at the season's end in accordance with the British fixed price. It is a complicated assessing and buying process which, in the main, seems to be working satisfactorily.

Practically the only criticism of the working of the scheme concerns minor details—allegations that too many appraisers are employed, that numbers of them are overpaid, that some have been appraising types of wool which were not part of their peacetime operations, that too many foreigners are members of the "army of appraisers," and that, generally, appraising costs have been too high.

It is expected that many of the causes of these complaints will be ironed out in the 1940-41 season.

Aircraft Stock Issue Offered To the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Underwriters Hoit, Rose & Troster and MacKubin, Legg & Co. are offering to the public at $10 a share 30,000 shares of 50-cent cumulative convertible preferred stock, Series A, of Taylorcraft Aviation Corp., Alliance, Ohio.

The company intends to use the proceeds from the sale of the new preferred stock as follows: $27,650 to the payment of a mortgage covering the flying field, main plant, machinery and equipment of the company; $85,000 to the erection of additional plant and hangar space and installation of equipment; $40,000 for development expense, including engineering and experimental work; the balance to be added to the company's general funds for additional working capital to take care of increased business.

The Series A preferred stock is convertible into common stock of the company at ratios of 3 shares of common to one of preferred through December 31, 1941, 2½ shares thereafter through December 31, 1943, and 2 shares thereafter. The new preferred stock is redeemable at $11 per share plus dividends accrued or in arrears.

The Taylorcraft Aviation Corporation manufactures and sells small airplanes, principally a high-wing monoplane of the two-passenger cabin type and is engaged in the development of additional types.

American Airlines Gets Loan at 2½ Per Cent

A five-year, 2½ per cent aircraft equipment loan, amounting to $2,250,000 has been arranged between American Airlines, Inc., and a group of eastern and midwestern banks, according too announcement by C. R. Smith, president of the company.

Banks participating in the loan are: The First National Bank of Boston; Chase National Bank of the City of New York; Schroder Trust Company, New York; National Bank of Detroit; Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., of Chicago.

The loan represents 75 per cent of the purchase price of 26 Douglas Flagships delivered to the company during this year and will be secured by a pledge of those aircraft. Rate of interest on the loan will be 2½ per cent per annum. Principal of the loan and interest thereon will be repaid quarterly over a period of five years.

New Bank Director

Walter Reid Wolf

Vice-President of the City Bank Farmers Trust Co. has been elected a director of the board. Mr. Wolf started with the old Farmers Loan & Trust Co. in 1919. After affiliation of the bank with the National City unit he became Vice-President and continued to serve as Assistant to the President. He is in charge of the personal trust and custodian department.

Whiting Succeeds Willkie as Head Of C. & S. Utility

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Justin R. Whiting was elected president and a member of the board of Commonwealth & Southern Corp. at a meeting in Wilmington today, the company announced. He succeeded Wendell L. Willkie, who resigned to pursue his campaign as Republican nominee for the Presidency of the United States.

Mr. Whiting, born in Michigan in 1886 and prominent in Michigan legal circles, has been general counsel for Commonwealth & Southern. He has been associated with the company, or its predecessors, since 1912.

Mr. Whiting was a Democratic presidential elector from Michigan in 1932.

His association with utilities began almost immediately after graduation from the University of Michigan in 1907 with the degree of LL.B. He began practicing law that year at Port Huron but in 1908 he removed to Jackson, Mich., and associated with Sanford W. Ladd in representing the street railways of southern and western Michigan.

He resided in Detroit from 1917 to 1921, when he became general counsel for the Michigan Electric Railways and returned to Jackson.

In 1933 he became a member of the New York firm of Weadock & Whiting, counsel for the Commonwealth & Southern.

Johns-Manville Net For 6 Months Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the Johns-Manville Corporation for the quarter ended on June 30 was $1,103,295, after all charges. The net was equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.15 a share on company's outstanding common stock and compared with a net of $1,078,626, or $1.12 a common share, in the June quarter of 1939.

Net sales of the corporation and its subsidiaries for the quarter, according to Lewis H. Brown, president, amounted to $15,207,692, against $13,513,882 in the second quarter of 1939, an increase of 12.4 per cent.

For the six months ended on June 30 net income amounted to $1,884,976, equivalent, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.92 a common share, compared with a revised net of $1,203,744, or $1.11 a share, in the first half of 1939.

Power Output Is 6.8 P. C. Above '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output snapped back from the Fourth of July lull with more than expected vigor, it was disclosed by the weekly report of the Edison Electric Institute.

Output for the week ended July 13 jumped to 2,483,342,000 kilowatt hours, the Institute said, or 9.6 per cent more than 2,264,953,000 in the preceding week and 6.8 per cent ahead of 2,324,181,000 in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains from a year ago were reported as follows by the Institute:

New England 3.1, Middle Atlantic 5.2, Central Industrial 12.1, West Central .6 of 1, Southern States 2.6, Rocky Mountain 21.6, Pacific Coast 5.3.

Atlas Plywood Acquires Advance Bag Pulp Mill

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Atlas Plywood Corp. has acquired the paper and pulp mill at Howland, Maine, formerly operated by Advance Bag & Paper Co. in a step toward development of the largest plywood packaging plant in existence, it was learned today.

Atlas plans gradually to consolidate at Howland another of its present Maine plywood units and also to install there additional equipment to increase capacity.

U. S. Farm Tool Sales Decline Further in '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1939 farm equipment production and sales continued the down trend from 1937 despite a rise in demand during the fall months, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

Offsetting the largest government subsidies thus far on record and higher cash income, continues the survey, were a prolonged drought, reduced crop acreage, and falling agricultural prices, considerations which made farmers hesitate before buying new machinery.

Sales Volume Drops

A sharp reduction in unit sales of farm equipment, except for tractors, wagons, trucks, engines for farm equipment, and miscellaneous farm machinery, a drop in prices below the level of 1938 or 1937, and a trend toward lightweight, lower-priced lines, were responsible for a fall in the dollar sales volume during 1939.

For manufacturers of farm equipment, sales fell from $482,649,000 for 1938 to $474,297,000 for 1939, compared with $571,242,000 in 1937. Domestic sales, amounting to $406,203,000, or 86 per cent of all sales, were only fractionally under 1938 but 20 per cent below 1937. Exports, at $68,094,000, were 8 per cent below 1938 but 6 per cent above 1937.

Manufacturers' profits during the last fiscal year (which for some companies ended in October and hence did not show the Fall sales upturn) were sharply below 1938 or 1937. In addition to reduced sales volume, manufacturers had to contend with increased costs due to the development of new small-scale tractor and combine lines, and with a competitive field complicated by new tractor producers.

In recent months the domestic farm equipment sales of manufacturers have been considerably ahead of the Spring of 1939 and their exports for the first five months were valued at $36,269,000 compared with $27,581,000 last year. Tractors priced at less than $500 received such favorable response that there was a considerable lag in filling orders.

Retail sales started up slowly due to the prolonged Winter weather, but dealers were inclined toward optimism as higher farm incomes indicated that more money would be available for farm improvements than in the past year.

Cash Income Rises

Farmers' cash income in 1939, some of which may be expected to find its way into implement sales in the current year, was $8,518,000,000, counting cash income from farm marketings and all Government payments, compared with $8,082,000,000 in 1938 (U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics). Except for the $9,111,000,000 received in 1937, farmers' income last year was the highest since 1930. For the first five months of 1940, cash farm income was $3,243,000,000, about 10 per cent higher than the 1939 period.

The ratio of prices received by farmers to prices paid, important to farm purchasing power, has been higher in 1940 than in 1939 During May, prices received by farmers averaged 98 per cent of the 1910-1914 level, compared with 90 per cent in the previous May (U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics index).

Prices paid by farmers for commodities used in production and in family living stood at 123 per cent of the 1910 to 1914 average, compared with 120 a year ago.

Department Store Sales in N. Y. Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—June department store sales in the second Federal Reserve district rose 0.2 of 1 per cent over a year ago, the Federal Reserve Bank of N. Y. reported.

The bank noted there were 25 shopping days in June 1940 against 26 last year.

New York and Brooklyn stores reported 2.4 per cent decrease. The Hudson River Valley district and Westchester and Stamford, Conn., also showed small declines.

All other districts revealed sizable gains, among them Bridgeport with 10.8.

Canadians Cannot Ship Cheese Without a Permit

OTTAWA (CP) — The Dairy Products Board has ordered that no company or individual may export cheese outside Canada without the board's permission, it was disclosed in a government order published in the Canada Gazette.

It does not affect cheese shipped to the United Kingdom by licensed exporters under the board's instructions.

The board also ordered that all cheese exporters, wholesale cheese dealers, distributing warehouses for retail shops, manufacturers of process cheese and any other organization in Canada holding more than 200 boxes of cheddar cheese must report immediately to the board the quantity held by such organizations on July 1.

Newspaper Advertising Up

CHICAGO — Retail newspaper advertising volume in 80 major cities during the week ended July 6 totalled 13,580,606 lines, according to Advertising Age. During the like week of 1939 newspapers in the same 80 cities printed 13,287,524 lines of retail advertising, the gain for this year being almost 300,000 lines, or 2.2 per cent.

Outlook for New Security Issues Cheers Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Investment bankers here in the Street are currently much more cheerful over their own business outlook than for some time.

There are several quite unrelated reasons. In the first place, the capital issues market has revived smartly in the last fortnight and is now in one of its spasmodic bursts of energy, despite wars and rumors of wars. Secondly, the war is on between the trade and the Securities and Exchange Commission over modification of the laws regulating securities, and the first breach has already been made in the SEC's hitherto stonewall opposition to any change. Thirdly, the outlook is for a very large increase in capital outlays in the next year or two, particularly as a result of the defense program, and it looks as though the investment bankers will get a substantial volume of the business.

The revival of the capital issues market came faster than expected. Something round $115,000,000 of issues were offered last week and the last books on these offerings have already been closed. The offerings included the long-awaited $60,000,000 of 3's of the Texas Corporation, headed by Dillon Read; $10,000,000 of Scoville Manufacturing Company 3¼'s headed by Morgan Stanley & Co.; $32,000,000 of Indianapolis Power & Light 3¼'s sold by a large syndicate headed by Lehman Brothers, and a Pennsylvania Railroad serial issue of nearly $8,000,000 headed by First Boston.

Expected now is a $50,000,000 issue of Cleveland Illuminating, $32,000,000 for International Paper, and $12,660,000 for Iowa Southern Utilities out today. All told these issues will total over $200,000,000 so that July may produce the largest month's business this year.

New Offerings Spasmodic

How spasmodic is the volume of new offerings is shown by the following tabulation of new corporate issues, excluding real estate offerings and including privileged stock subscriptions, recently published by the New York Journal of Commerce:

	1940	1939
January	$95,776,250	$15,450,615
February	219,249,500	129,311,410
March	75,941,865	58,953,774
April	241,971,534	213,913,338
May	85,945,258	24,840,692
June	40,131,500	225,138,928
July	.....	211,933,300
August	.....	239,181,799
September	.....	13,959,726
October	.....	20,523,860
November	.....	64,457,633
December	.....	203,426,548
Total	$759,015,907	$1,421,090,633

The current increase in offerings has had nothing to do with recent agreements to modify the security laws. It results rather from the quick recovery of the bond market from the war scare of the last two months. Both government bonds and the Dow-Jones' index of 40 bonds have regained practically all their recent losses. The resilience of the high-grade bond market to war scares and budget deficits is one of the most extraordinary phenomena of modern economic times, as significant as, and probably due to somewhat the same causes as, the sluggishness of commodity prices in the face of every kind of stimulus which has historically been supposed to boom them. Winston Churchill's defiant indication recently, for example, that the war might last until 1942 failed to touch off any such upturn in commodity prices as the old-fashioned theory "that a long war means higher commodity prices" might have been expected to produce. And it correspondingly had no bearish effect on high-grade bonds.

Want Securities Act Modified

The war is on for modification of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Under sponsorship of the Investment Bankers' Association. the so-called Brown-Lea bill was introduced into both houses a short time ago, but is now lying on the table and no action is expected at this session of Congress. It called for substantial modification of the so-called twenty-day waiting period, in the case of corporations which (1) had already provided information in previous registration statements; (2) had already been providing such information because of having securities listed on "registered" exchanges; (3) are subject to the Utility Act of 1935; or (4) have been in business for five years, with 100 or more stockholders, and have reported to these stockholders all this time, and have had a net income in at least three out of these five years.

The bill also would change the 1933 act to reduce the liabilities for statements in the prospectus to the same level as the liabilities for statements in the registration statement. The law was amended in 1934 so that directors, underwriters, etc., were not liable for misstatements or omissions of material fact in the registration statement except to the extent of the investor's actual loss due to such statements or omissions. Through oversight or something, the liabilities under the prospectus were retained in their original form, so that directors and underwriters who slip up on a material fact in the prospectus can still be stuck with a rescission suit obligating them to pay not only the damage caused by their failure, but the total loss suffered by the investor through his investment even if that loss is caused by a depression or other extraneous factor.

To Confer on Changes

While this bill is now moribund, an agreement has been made between the SEC, the Investment Bankers' Association, and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., for a joint recommendation to Congress for a very limited modification of the law as it applies solely to the 20-day waiting period. By this modification it is reported that the Commission would be given discretion to abrogate the waiting period.

Exact terms of the proposed amendment have not been made public. It is known, however, that further conferences going over practically the whole of the 1933 Act will be had in coming months between these three organizations; and meantime the Investment Bankers' Association has reserved the right to support the Brown-Lea bill or other proposed amendments to the basic securities laws. The IBA has, in fact, raised a war chest and is going to town for reasonable modifications of the law.

As for the big volume of capital business expected in the next 12 months or more, it is expected to come from all sides. The utilities at the beginning of 1940 budgeted some $600,000,000 for new construction, largest total since 1930, and instead of decreasing the figure have been increasing it.

The modification at Washington of the profit limit on armament business and the liberalization of the depreciation allowance on plants that won't be any good except for munitions have opened the prospect of extensive rearmament financing. Sole danger on this score is that the RFC may choose to do most of the financing, and the RFC, despite its natural desire to cut in on private business, is somewhat inhibited by the Administration's desire to keep the budget down. Even though RFC outlays are now outside the budget and outside the debt limit, mean critics often add the RFC critics back; and so there is some Washington tendency to let the coming borrowings be made privately.

Chicago Businessmen See Big Foreign Trade Possibilities in Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago as a city believes there are untold foreign trade possibilities in Latin America, possibilities which have been increased through the elimination of many previous European sources of supply.

Proof of that belief, coupled with a bid for a sizable portion of this import business for Chicago the Chicago Association of Commerce has just issued a colorful directory which not only presents Chicago as a beautiful and progressive city, but at the same time lists wares offered to foreign purchasers by 1,100 Chicago exporters.

Guide Books Issued

Titled "Chicago-Mercado Internacional" and printed entirely in Spanish, this 202-page guide to Chicago sources of supply is being sent to more than 16,000 Latin American importers, agents, and trade promotional agencies, and is expected by officials of the Association to stimulate Chicago's foreign trade.

Chicago already does a large export business to South American countries and with Brazil, Argentina, Columbia, and Venezuela in particular. Heavy machinery and machinery parts lead in the exports.

Electrical equipment and fixtures, radios, and all electrical appliances are in heavy demand from this area, as also are motor trucks and agricultural implements. Food specialties and packaged goods such as cereals and lard and other special products of the meat packers are shipped regularly.

An indication of the expansion possibilities are seen in the varied advertisements in the publication. Manufacturers in Chicago's garment center are making a bid for the feminine interest in American fashions in dresses, millinery, and novelty items.

Furniture Exported

Furniture has been a growing export from this area and there are a number of advertisements of parlor suites, chairs, beds, and other home furnishings. Novelties of all types, powder puffs, horse shoes, tools, toys, school supplies, musical instruments, chewing gum, and bicycles are also included in the foreign trade bids.

One special feature of the directory is an illustrated section in which Chicago's current history and attractions are comprehensively described as a means of attracting more business visits here from Latin American business representatives and tourists.

Libby, McNeill Pays First Dividend in Three Years

CHICAGO (AP)—Libby, McNeill & Libby, canner and packer of foodstuffs, declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on common stock payable August 15 to shareholders of record July 31.

The dividend, voted Tuesday by the directors, will amount to $1,813,992 on 3,627,985 shares outstanding and is the first dividend action on common stock since October, 1937.

Earnings for the fiscal year ended March 2, 1940, amounted to $3,787,237 or $1.04 a share. Unsettled conditions at that time made it seem desirable to postpone the declaration of a dividend, the announcement said.

Beth. Steel $20,000,000 Issue Is Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A group of 12 banks here and in other cities has purchased $20,000,000 of three to 10-year serial notes of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

The notes bear interest at rates from 1¼ per cent to 2½ per cent annually.

Proceeds of the issue will be used, together with other funds of the corporation, to retire about one half of the currently outstanding issue of $46,812,000 convertible 15-year 3½ per cent debentures, due 1952.

Debentures of this issue are redeemable in whole at any time or in part from time to time in an aggregate principal amount of not less than $3,000,000 at any one time on 30 days' notice, at 105 on or before Sept. 30, 1942. They are presently convertible at $110 a common share, compared with yesterday's closing price of 77⅝ for the stock.

Redemption of $24,000,000 of the debentures at this would require a cash expenditure of $25,200,000. At the end of 1939 net working capital was $187,340,000, and $75,554,000 cash was on hand on Dec. 31.

If the forthcoming redemption is limited to the above amount, it would leave $22,812,000 face amount of convertible debentures outstanding subject to an annual sinking fund of $960,000 on each Oct. 1.

The company, on March 7 of this year sold $35,000,000 of serial debentures maturing annually on March 1, 1941, through 1950, bearing interest rates ranging from 0.50 per cent to 2.60 per cent; $30,000,000 of consolidated mortgage 3 per cent bonds, Series G; and $40,000,000 of consolidated mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds, Series H. On April 15 the corporation retired $50,242,000 of consolidated mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds, Series E, and $50,390,000 of consolidated mortgage 4¼ per cent bonds. Series D.

In addition to the new issues, the corporation has outstanding about $24,833,000 of consolidated mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds, Series F: $1,172,000 of non-callable 4½s due on Jan. 1, 1941; and $7,500,000 of non-callable purchase money mortgage 6s, due in 1998.

Chicago Land Bank $9,500,000 Refunding Bonds Are Offered

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Public offering was made today of $9,500,000 refunding farm loan bonds of the First-Trust Joint Stock Land Bank of Chicago as the principal step in a complete refunding of the outstanding funded debt of the bank.

The selling syndicate included A. G. Becker & Co., Harris Hall & Co., and Lee Higginson Corp.

The bank also arranged a 3 per cent insurance company loan for $5,000,000 and a $3,000,000 unsecured loan at 3 per cent from the First-Chicago Corp.

Proceeds of the public and private loans will enable the bank to effect a maximum annual interest saving of $358,000 through redemption of its $17,397,000 outstanding bonds.

The First-Trust Joint Stock Land Bank is wholly owned by First-Chicago Corp., all of the capital stock of which is held by trustees for the benefit of stockholders of the First National Bank of Chicago.

Prospering

© Harris & Ewing

John D. Biggers

President of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.

Libbey-Owens Glass 6 Months Earnings Double 1939 Period

TOLEDO, Ohio, (AP)—Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. netted $5,176,748 or $2,06 per share, in 1940's first six months, directors were informed. This compared with $2,654,813 or $1.01 per share for the same 1939 period.

Directors declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Sept. 16 to stock of record Aug. 30.

Total manufacturing profit and other income amounted to $8,443,624, against $5,052,955 in six months last year.

"The eventual effect on our business of the world situation is not yet clear," President John D. Biggers said. "However, we are fully prepared to take care of all probable needs of our customers in the automotive, building and allied fields and to manufacture certain glass specialties which fit into the defense program."

Mr. Biggers, who is Executive Assistant to W. S. Knudsen, manufacturing co-ordinator of the new preparedness program, said Libbey-Owens-Ford paid $2,269,292 for 70.24 per cent of the outstanding shares of Plaskon Co., Inc.

"Established and prospective earning power along with interesting possibilities for future development adequately supports this investment," he added.

New Life Insurance Off 18 P. C. in June

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance written in June dropped to $597,450,000 from $729,749,000 a year ago, a decline of 18.1 per cent, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents said.

Severity of the decline, said the association, was due primarily to the difference in group insurance compared with last year, which showed a recession not because of the subnormal amount written this year but last year's large total.

For the first 6 months of the year all classes of new life insurance totaled $3,679,456,000, or 3.9 per cent under $2,830,307,000 in the first half of 1939.

The figures were based on reports of 40 U. S. companies having 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all U. S. legal reserve companies.

Argentina Is Hard Pressed To Hold Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—This more than any other South American country has been disillusioned by the economic effects of the European war. It had anticipated a slow-moving struggle ultimately determined by the Allied blockade.

That would have meant a steady flow of food supplied to England and France at prices compensating for losses in trade volume to other parts of the continent. Instead, France is now part of blockaded Europe and the British island fortress is on rations.

Shipping Difficulties

Other food producers, the United States and the British Dominions, may have been wrong in their calculations but will not suffer to the same extent. The first country is better situated to supply the British Isles and has supplementary lines of manufacture. The British Dominions will obtain patriotic preference.

Inward shipping difficulties increase with outward. It is not so much reduction in employment of freight carriers, though this is considerable, as the higher cost of carriage.

Take the case of coal. The greater part of this comes from England, though the alternative American market has assumed more importance. The difficulties of war-time supply were emphasized when, from the beginning of the half-year, special measures were decreed in Buenos Aires to economize power and fuel.

The time has been advanced 70 minutes, so that the Municipality can readjust the itineraries of urban transport and the arrangements for public entertainment, including the movies. Street signs and lighting are reduced first at 10 p. m. and still further at 1 a. m. This curtails the popular night-life of the capital.

The cost of living is rising. Canned food prices are up. Newspapers are circularizing their readers whether they prefer a cut in size or maintenance of the normal volume of news at an increased price. The majority favor the latter solution. All imported goods are dearer.

Unbalanced Budget

Wool producers are in difficulties. They have received cash advances on a 25,000,000 kilogram crop which cannot now find a market. The Minister of Agriculture has appealed to the Bank of the Nation to assist them. Credit is asked to carry over the producers until the crop can be marketed.

The unbalanced federal budget has to be considered in sizing up Argentine economics. The 1940 estimates were approved with a 200,000,000 peso deficit. The Ortiz Government has now revised its expenditures and announced a reduction of 60,000,000 pesos. But a balance has still to be struck, and Señor Ortiz says he cannot make any more economies. Earlier in the year he gave a definite promise there would be no increased taxation.

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INSURANCE of Every Description
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"—and here's the ice cream brownie for the little girl."

No wonder little folks' eyes grow big with delight upon seeing the gayly different guises in which restaurants present familiar foods! Many restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor make a specialty of foods that children like.

Dine today where Food is Good

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 437,840
1940 volume to date 130,940,015
1939 volume to date 113,719,385

Stock Market Irregular In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The stock market went through the motions of a rally today but didn't get far.

Early attempts to resume the previous session's advance met with indifference. As traders hastened to sell out shares bought for a rally, prices dipped.

Small gains and losses were about equally distributed through the list near the final hour. Transactions slowed on the setback, making turnover at the rate of about 400,000 shares for a full session.

Among the losers were United States Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, General Motors, Chrysler, American Can, du Pont, New York Central, Southern Railway, Loft and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Resistant were Kennecott, American Telephone, Union Carbide, U. S. Rubber and Consolidated Edison.

In the curb minor gains were chalked up for Bath Iron Works, Electric Bond & Share, Lake Shore and New Jersey Zinc.

Bonds Irregular

An early try at higher prices by the rail group fizzled out in later bond dealings today.

Morning gains were cancelled or replaced with minor losses in many cases at the start of the last hour.

Receiving more favorable attention after a slow start were such issues as International Telephone 5s, Montana Power 3¾s, American & Foreign Power 5s, and Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s.

Carriers pushed back included Nickel Plate 5½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Erie 5s of '75.

Baltimore & Ohio 1st mortgage jumped more than 2 in comparatively lively trade.

U. S. Governments slanted ahead for trifling gains.

Highlighting trade in the foreign list was a jump of nearly 10 points in French 7½s of '41.

The advance was the first since the issue plunged to the year's low in the wake of the Franco-German truce. Argentine and Canadian issues also improved.

British Orders Now 400,000 Tons Steel Monthly From U. S.

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—British demands for American steel have risen to around 400,000 tons a month and orders are expected to continue at this level for some time, it was reported in informed quarters today.

A large part of the tonnage will be shipped to England, but some of the steel will be sent to Canada and to manufacturers here which have contracts for finished articles for England.

The British Purchasing Commission is said to have taken over some of the French contracts for steel, and makers in Chicago and Pittsburgh have been given releases on part of these tonnages.

Allied and British demand boosted United States exports of steel in May to over 471,000 tons, valued at $31,217,379, a record tonnage and value for the last 20 years. April shipments were 391,754 tons valued at $29,223,257. In May, 1939, exports were only 147,760 tons worth $11,166,926.

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—A drop of more than a cent in wheat prices today wiped out much of the advance scored yesterday and registered the market's reaction as a result of mild profit taking, hedging and selling based on overnight rains with promise of more in the spring wheat belt.

Government experts reported stem rust is expected to cause considerable damage in east-central Kansas but that damage in the soft wheat belt has been less than expected. Thatcher wheat in the spring belt has only a trace but moderately heavy infection has developed in the few fields of susceptible varieties in territory examined.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The securities market leveled off after early declines today but trade was still under the shadow of the forthcoming supplementary budget. Fears of increased taxation influenced recessions in many issues, especially among the industrials. British Government bonds showed losses of around ⅛ point. Chinese bonds remained heavy but Japanese issues steadied after initial declines on reports Anglo-Japanese talks were proceeding satisfactorily. Oils were firmer where changed but other commodity stocks were neglected.

Liverpool — Cotton futures lost 13 to 18 points today. Selling was prompted by disappointing textile activity and declines in Egyptian cotton.

Stocks Yielding 10 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Alexander Eisemann & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, are distributing a list of stocks currently yielding approximately 10 per cent, a list of stocks which will probably yield 10 per cent or better for 1940, and a list of mining companies with exceptionally high current yields.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	3	57⅝	57⅛	57⅞	Jul 16
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	6	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅜
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	11	5⅝	5½	5½	
27½	16¾	Adam-Millis(1)	8	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ½
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	7	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	9	41¼	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Jul 16
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	¾	¾	¾	
12½	4¼	Allegh pf xw	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ¼
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	5	12½	12½	12½	
26½	15½	Alleg-L Sti (.95e)	19	22⅜	22	22	− ½
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	8	147½	146	147½	+2½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun26
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	13	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)		63	63	63	Jul 16
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	8	31	30	30¼	+ ½
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 16
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 10
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	11	11	11	Jun28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	42½	41½	42¼	Jul 12
21	12½	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅝
75	41¾	Am Airlines	17	60	58½	58½	−1
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	7	7	7	
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ½
116½	87	Am Can (4)	7	95	94¾	95	− ¼
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	172¼	172¼	172¼	Jul 12
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	10	25½	24¾	24¾	− ⅜
51¾	34	Am Car pf	4	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	7	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	− ½
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	Jul 16
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 15
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¾e)	6	9	9	9	− ½
2¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 15
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	6	1½	1⅜	1½	Jul 16
424½	91⅜	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	13¼	13½	13½	Jul 13
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 16
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	5	27	26	26	−1⅝
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 10
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	4	54	53¾	54	+1¾
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	3	2	1⅞	2	Jul 16
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jul 10
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	7	3¼	3	3	
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jul 2
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	7	13¼	12¾	12¾	− ⅜
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	− ¼
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	12½	12½	12½	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 16
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	4	14¼	14	14¼	Jul 16
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	9	4	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(3⅜k)	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅜
54	28¼	AP&L5pf 2.81¼k	5	44	43⅛	43⅛	− ⅜
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	12	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
17½	9⅜	Am Roll Mill	11	11½	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	1	59½	59½	59½	− ½
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	9	8½	8	8½	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	2	36	36	36	+ ¾
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	130	138	138	Jul 16
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)		55½	55½	55½	Jul 16
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	5	24	23⅞	24	
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	12	12	12	Jul 15
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 16
23⅜	12⅜	Am Sugar Ref	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
93	74⅞	Am Suga. (7)	1	75½	75½	75½	Jul 11
18	11½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15⅞	15	15½	Jul 10
175¼	145	Am T & T	12	161	160	160¼	+ ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (6)	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	− ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	5	77½	77	77	− ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	145¼	145¼	145¼	Jul 16
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	12	9⅜	9	9	− ⅜
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	3	90½	90	90½	+1
12	6	Am Woolen	16	9⅝	9	9	− ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	9	40½	38½	38½	− ⅜
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅛	⅛	5⅛	
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	54	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	− ¼
11¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	23	23	23	Jul 12
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 16
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	24	24	24	Jul 3
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	
⅝	4	Armour Ill	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	41⅜	41¼	41¼	− ½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (1½e)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ¾
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 16
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jul 16
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 6
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	1	61	61	61	Jul 8
45	29½	Associates In (2)	2	31	30½	30½	− ⅜
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	15	16⅜	16	16	− ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	3	46½	48½	48½	+ ¼
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	6	12¼	12	12	
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 16
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 2
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	1	21¼	20¾	20¾	− ⅜
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	106	106	106	Jul 11
9⅞	4	Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅜
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Jul 16
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	Jul 10
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 16
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	15	5⅛	5	5	

B

197⅛	123⅝	Bald Loco ct	13	15¼	14⅜	14¾	− ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅜
16⅝	7½	Barber As (½e)	1	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 16
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	4	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	6	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
112⅛	105	Beat pt ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pt xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	Jul 11
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	38	28½	28	28	− ½
22⅞	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
50¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	51	51	51	Jul 15
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	27½	27½	27½	Jul 16
83¾	53½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	47	78¼	76	76¼	−1⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	121	121	121	Jul 15
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	4	18	18	18	Jul 15
22½	25	Black & Dk(1)	7	17½	17½	17½	
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	− ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)		16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun20
23⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	29	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅜
29⅜	19¼	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	12	17⅜	17⅜	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24½	24½	24½	− ¼
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	6	19⅜	19¼	19¼	− ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	6	16	15¾	15¾	− ¼
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jul 13
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	5	9¼	9	9	Jul 16
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	6	17⅞	17½	17½	− ⅜
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun22
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	42⅜	42¼	42¼	Jul 13
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
24½	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	12	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅛
110½	49	Bklyn-Man Tr pf	2	110½	110½	110½	Jul 10
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅝
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14½	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	3	19	19	19	
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¾e)	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	4¾	4½	4¾	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	27	27	27	− ½
33¼	20	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	12	16⅝	16	16¼	+ ⅛
12½	7½	BurrAddM(.30e)	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5	5	5	− ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)	2	20¼	19½	19½	+ ½
4⅜	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 16
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	1	7½	7½	7½	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	Jul 12

C

167⅜	14	Calif Pack (1)	2	19	18¼	18¼	− ¾
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
23¼	11¾	Can Dry	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 16
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	33	33	33	Jul 12
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun18
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	3	27½	27½	27½	Jul 15
4	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 16
45	39¼	Case (JI) Co	1	50	50	50	+2½
56⅛	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	48¼	47⅝	48	+1¼
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	46	29⅞	28½	28½	− ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	5	6½	6½	6½	Jul 15
26¼	17¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅜
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
3⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	2⅞	3	Jul 16
11¾	4	Cent Vir&Ga S	1	5	5	5	Jul 13
6	3	Century Ribbon	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun28
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(3e)	1	26	25½	25½	− ½
8⅝	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)		18	18	18	Jul 12
30⅜	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22	22	22	+ ½
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	13½	13½	13½	Jul 15
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	20	37⅜	37	37	− ⅛
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	1	4	4	4	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun24

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3⅜	⅛	Chi & N West		⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 16
1⅛	⅛	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 10
2½	⅜	Chi Great W pf	8	1	1	1	
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	3	7	7	7	Jul 16
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	25	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 15
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	12	⅛	¼	¼	Jul 15
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	3	10	10	10	Jul 16
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jul 11
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 12
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 13
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 16
11½	⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
10⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 11
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
51⅝	33½	Chrysler (2½e)	23	67	65¼	65¼	−1⅛
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 12
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 16
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Jul 16
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	31	31	31	Jul 12
41½	25⅛	Climax (1.20)	6	28	27¾	27¾	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	9	34½	34⅛	34	− ½
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	3	103½	103	103½	Jul 16
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)		58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10⅜	Colgate P (½)	20	12¼	12	12⅛	Jul 16
99¾	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	Jul 13
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	2	23	23	23	Jul 16
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	16	16	16	+1
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	6	19½	19¼	19⅜	− ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	1	19	19	19	Jul 15
7½	4¼	Col G&E (2.20e)	19	6	5¾	5⅞	− ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	84	84	84	−1½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 15
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 11
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	6	79	79	79	+1
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	8	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	− ⅛
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Jul 10
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	3	35¼	35	35	− ½
113	97	Com Tev pf(4¼)	6	102	102	102	+1
16⅝	8	Comi Solvents	15	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	51	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	− ⅛
1¾	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	61½	61½	61½	−1¼
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.60)	28	31	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 12
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	4	17	17	17	− ⅜
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	5	12	12	12	Jul 16
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 12
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	4	21⅜	20½	20½	− ½
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jul 15
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	11	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	107	107	107	
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	6	¾	⅝	¾	Jul 15
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½e)	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
8⅛	5½	Conso. Oil (.80)	9	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jul 16
104	83¼	Con Pow pf 4½)	3	100	100	100	Jul 12
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	− ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	1	9⅛	9	9	
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
77½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77	77	77	Jul 11
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	4	39⅞	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	Jul 11
9¼	5⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
30⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	Jul 16
4¾	2	Cont Motors	29	3	3¼	2⅞	− ⅛
25	16½	Cont O Del (½e)	1	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	− ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	1	16½	16	16	− ⅜
20	4½	Cop weld pf(2½)	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	3	50½	49½	50½	− ¼
172	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	3	173	173	173	Jul 15
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	4	¾	¾	¾	Jul 12
14¼	13	Crane Co	13	15	14¾	14⅞	
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	23	23	23	Jul 15
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 12
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	6	22¾	22½	22½	+ ½
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Hardware Men Urge Passage Chain Tax Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The presentation of a resolution at the annual congress of the National Retail Hardware Association held at the Hotel New Yorker calling for the passage of the amended Patman anti-chain store bill when Congress next assembles indicates a strong drive for this kind of legislation.

The resolution commends the Board of Governors of the organization for authorizing support of legislation designed "to curb the monopolistic growth of the chain store system."

Problem of Monopoly

Theodore Christianson, former Governor of Minnesota and now public relations counsel of the National Association of Retail Druggists, in an address asserted the "chain store problem is only part of the problem of monopoly, but it is the most important part."

He pointed to the recent merger of the Freedom of Opportunity Foundation, organized to combat chains by the National Association of Retail Druggists and other trade associations, and the Trade Independent Movement, sponsored by independent grocers. The merger is known as the United Independents of America.

"Under its banner," Mr. Christianson said, "we hope to assemble all the independent trade associations in the United States, representing not only the retailers but the wholesalers of America, and such manufacturers as are wise enough to realize that their future depends on the preservation of independent distribution.

"This new organization will not supplant existing trade associations. It will supplement and coordinate their activities. It will support helpful legislation at the State capitals and in Washington, but it will do more than that.

"It plans to carry the message of home-owned and home-controlled business to every community in the land, using the press, the radio, the luncheon club, the consumer's group and every other means of publicity and education to rededicate and restore America to the principles under which it grew strong and great."

Asks for Support

Mr. Christianson said that as President of the United Independents of America, he was "especially commissioned to invite the National Retail Hardware Association to give its powerful support to this movement."

President of the association, Horace P. Aikmen, of Cazenovia, N. Y., urged retailers to conduct their businesses as if normal conditions prevailed. "Don't buy in excess because of reported price increases. Keep your shelves adequately stocked and keep your credit."

Clem D. Johnson of Roanoke, Va., Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, spoke of the need for confidence in the future of the United States.

New Chicago-Miami Train Starts Dec. 1

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—Orders for a $750,000 streamlined passenger train for service between Chicago and Florida, beginning about Dec. 1, were announced today by the Illinois Central System.

A 2,000 horsepower Diesel-electric locomotive was ordered from the Electro-Motive Corporation of Chicago and seven passenger cars from the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

The train will be part of a joint undertaking of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad and the Illinois Central to provide daily high speed service between Chicago and Miami.

Oil Firm Cuts Purchase Price

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Sinclair Prairie Oil Marketing Co. announced that effective July 16 it would pay a flat 75 cents a barrel for crude oil purchased in Mexia and north and central Texas.

The company formerly paid 79 cents a barrel for crude of below 29 gravity, with a two-cent differential upward to $1.03 for 40 gravity and above.

The company purchases 30,000 barrels daily in the area.

Indiana Utility Net Shows Big Increase

CHICAGO (AP)—Northern Indiana Public Service Company reported a net income, subject to audit and year-end adjustments, for the 12 months ended June 30 of $2,695,165 as compared with $2,082,869 for the preceding 12 month period.

This was equivalent after preferred dividend requirements to 72 cents a share on common stock as compared with 39 cents a share for the 12 month period a year ago.

Pontiac Sales Up 98 P. C.

DETROIT (AP)—Pontiac division of General Motors Corporation announced that its retail sales of new cars during the first 10 days of July numbered 6,643, an increase of 98 per cent over the comparable period a year ago. The company previously reported its retail sales for the first 10 days of June at 8,026 units.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

Treasury

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-43	108.20	108.20	108.20
1 2s '50-48	103.20	103.20	103.20
2 2½s '52-50	105.19	105.19	105.19
1 3s '55-51	110.16	110.16	110.16
9 2¼s '53-51	103.14	103.14	103.14
8 2¼s '60-55	107.30	107.26	107.30
2 2¾s '59-56	106.25	106.25	106.25
1 2¾s '65-60	106.19	106.19	106.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104	104	104
31 Alleghany cv 5s '44	80½	79¾	80
14 Alleghany cv 5s '49	68¾	68¾	68¾
31 Alleghany 5s '50 st	39	38½	38½
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	93	93	93
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108	108	108
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	49¼	49	49¼
20 Am Int 5½s '49	99	99	99
6 Am T&T 5½s '43	106 9-32	106¼	106¼
11 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
4 Am W W & E 6s '75	105½	105½	105½
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	103½	103½	103½
7 AngCNitra deb '67	28½	28½	28½
4 Ann Arbor 4s '95	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
3 Arm Del 4s '57	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4 Arm Del 4s '55	101¼	101¼	101⅛
16 AT&SF 4s '95	105⅝	105½	105⅝
4 AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅞	103½	103½
3 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	96	96	96
8 A C Line 4½s '64	49⅞	49¼	49¼
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
27 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69⅜	67½	69⅛
39 B&O '05 st A	28¼	27⅞	28¼
30 B&O '95 st C	32¼	31¾	32¼
20 B&O 2000 st D	28¼	28	28¼
42 B&O '96 st F	28¼	27¾	28¼
86 B&O 1st '48 st '52	106⅜	106⅛	106¼
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104½	104½	104½
22 Boston&Me 5s '67	65	64	64
24 Boston&He 5s '67 st	52¾	52½	52½
9 Bost&Me 4¼s '61 st	63½	63	63
8 Bost&Me 4¾s '61 st	52¾	52¾	52¾
4 Bost&Me 5s '55	67¾	67¾	67¾
6 Bost&Me 5s '55 st	52¾	52¼	52¼
1 Bos&NYAirL 4s '55	8	8	8
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109¼	109	109
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95	95	95
38 Buf R&P '57 st	38¼	38	38⅛
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '60	104½	104½	104½
4 Can Sou 5s '62	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
18 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81¾	81½	81¾
6 Can Pac 5s '54	64	64	64
9 Can Pac 4s perp	49¾	49	49¼
10 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	11½	11½	11½
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	46¼	46	46⅛
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	65¼	65	65¼
1 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s '54	59	59	59
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	12	12	12
2 Cen RRNJ 4s '87	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	74¼	74¼	74¼
7 Chas&Ref3¾4¾4¾s'50	103	103	103
6 C&O 3½s '96D	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
12 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99⅝	99	99
14 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	106¾	106½	106¾
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	90	90	900
2 CB&Q 4s '49	100	100	100
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96	84⅞	96
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 reg	92	92	92
5 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
6 Chic Gt West 4s '59	28	27⅞	27⅞
32 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	5¾	5¾	5¾
25 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
12 CM&SP gen 4s '89	22¾	22½	22⅜
1 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
2 Chi&NW2rlfg 5s 2037	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Cin Un Sta 3¼s '63	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Childs Co 5s '43	44⅛	44	44⅛
126 City of NY 3s '80	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛
6 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108½	108⅜	108½
20 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51¼	50⅞	51¼
6 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	105 7-32	105 7-32	105 7-32
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	75¾	75½	75½
1 Colombia G 5s '52 Ap	105½	105½	105½
72 Colombia G 5s '52 May	105½	105	105
5 Colombia G 5s 1961	105¼	105⅛	105¼
5 Col Ry Pw L 4s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110¼	110¼	110¼
28 Comwlth Edev3½s '58	124	123¾	123¾
3 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105½	105½	105½
3 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
32 Pen RR 3¼s '52	85½	85⅛	85½
17 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	70	69	70
30 Pere Marq 5s '56	67½	67⅜	67½
30 Pere Marq 4½s '80	60½	60½	60½
4 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109½	109½	109½
1 PhilBal&W4½s 81D	106	106	106
11 Phila Co 5s '67	106	105¾	105¾
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111	111	111
3 PhReadC&I cv6s'49	3	3	3
8 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13¾	13½	13⅜
5 PCC&St L 4½s '77	99½	99½	99½
2 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s '52	98½	98½	98½
6 Pitts&WVa 4½s '58A	52¼	51½	52¼
4 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	52¼	51½	52½
16 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	71	70¾	70¾
2 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	22⅛	22¼	22⅛
4 Readg 4½s '97A	70¾	70½	70½
3 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Repub Steel 5½s '54	106½	106½	106½
6 Repub Steel 4½s '61	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4 Repub Steel 4½s '56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
10 StLIMSe&SE5½G '33	61	61	61
1 St LSF 4½s '78	10½	10½	10½
1 St LSF 4s '50A	10½	10½	10½
5 St LSW rfg 5s '90	9½	9½	9½
56 SA&A Pass 4s '43	66¾	66½	66¾
1 Schulco 6¼s '45	28	28	28
8 Seab A L cn 6s '45	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Shell Un 2½s '54	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105	104⅞	105
4 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	109	109	109
5 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	105½	105½	105½
5 Sou Pac 4½s '68	42¼	42	42⅛
5 Sou Pac 4½s '81	42	41⅝	42
39 So Pac 4½s '69	42⅛	42	42⅛
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	60	60	60
2 So Pac cit 4s '49	41¼	40½	40½
2 So Pac 3¾s '46	54¾	54¼	54¼
27 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48¾	48⅜	48½
6 South Ry 6½s '56	76½	76	76⅛
4 South Ry gen 6s '56	71	71	71
6 South Ry gen 4s '56	57	57	57
3 SW Bell Tel 3s '68	106½	106½	106½
5 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
3 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜
2 Studebaker 6s '45	95	95	95
12 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105½	105⅜	105½
1 Tex Corp 3s '59	105	105	105
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	66½	66½	66½
82 Third Ave adj 5s '60	20½	19¾	19¾
11 Third Ave RR 5s '60	57½	56¾	56¾
6 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	103	102¾	103
3 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
10 Unit Drug 5s '53	83½	83½	83½
1 Utah P & L 5s '44	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4 Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	108	108	108
7 Wabash 1st 5s '39	42	41½	42
3 Wab Det Chi 5s '41	44	44	44
2 WarrenBros 6s '41	31	31	31
2 Wash Term 3½s '45	107	107	107
2 West Shore 4s 2361	49¾	49½	49¾
21 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46	46	46
4 West Va P&Pap 3s '54	46	46	46
4 West Va P&Pap 3s '54	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Westch Lt 3½s '67	108½	108½	108½
3 Westch Ltg 5s '77A	89	89	89
41 Westn Md 4s '52	84⅞	84¾	84½
2 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
6 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	12½	12½	12½
1 Western Un 5s '51	67	67	67
66 Western Un 5s '60	66	66	66
2 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Wis Cen 4s '49	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	20½	20½	20½
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	108½	108½	108½
1 Wis Pub Ser 4s '61	110	110	110
6 Youngst S&T 4s '61	106⅛	105¾	105¾
17 Young S&T cv 4s '48	104¼	104⅛	104¼

Foreign Bonds

3	Antioquia 7s '45 A	11	11
1	Antioquia 7s '45 B	11	11
3	Antioquia 7s '45 C	10⅞	10½
5	Antioquia 7s '45 D	11	11
5	Antioquia 2d 7s '57	10	10
10	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	10	10
20	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	57	56
5	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	56⅛	56⅛
10	Argentine 4½s '71	63	62½
10	Brazil 8s '41	13½	13½
5	Buen A 4½s Apr '76	43	43
7	Canada 3½s '61	89½	89½
5	Canada 3¼s '61	72½	72½
1	Chile Mt Bk6½s'61asd	10	10
20	Chile 6s '60 asd	11	11
1	Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	11	11
1	Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	11	11
1	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	22¼	22¼
20	Cuba 4½s '77	54⅜	54
15	Cuba 4½s '49	97½	97½
15	Denmark 6s '42	32¾	32½
7	Denmark 4½s '62	26½	26¼
11	French 7½s '41	50	49¾
1	GerCAgrBk6s'60Jul	16	16
2	GerCAgLoan6½s'58	14¼	14¼
51	Ger Gov 5½s '65	16½	16
6	GtConElPJap 7s '44	81	81
4	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	28	27¾
7	Japan 5½s '54	88	88
3	Japan-51 5s '65	67	66
1	Medellin Mun 6½s '54	9	9
2	Milan City 6½s '52	30¾	30¾
2	Norway 6s '44	44	43¾
2	Norway 4½s '56	34	33¾
5	Orient Dev 6s '53	58	58
1	Orient Dev 5½s '58	53¼	53¼
1	Peru 1st 6s '60	6¾	6¾
2	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6⅞	6⅞
1	Queensland 5s '41	83	83
5	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6¾	6½
5	Sao Paul City6½s '57	7	7
7	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	11	10⅞
10	Sao Paulo St 6s '68	9	9
1	Sao Paulo St 8s '62	9¼	9¼
23	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	58¼	58
5	Ujigawa El P 7s '45	98¾	98¾
1	Urug a 3¾s&4¼s'79	35¼	35⅛
5	Yokohama 6s '61	61⅜	61⅜

Bond Sales (in dollars)—Total today, 3,588,000; previous day, 4,862,000; week ago, 4,366,000; year ago, 5,700,350; two years ago, 11,772,250; Jan. 1 to date 899,736,350; Year ago, 906,342,075; two years ago, 984,504,880.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
BkofAmNTS (SF) (2.40)	34½	36½
Bank of Man (.80a)	16½	18
Bank of N Y (14)	310	320
Bankers Tr (2)	50	52
Bklyn Tr(4)	71½	76½
Cen Han Bk & Tr (4)	89½	92½
Chase Nat (1.40)	30½	32½
Chem Bk&Tr (11.80)	453¼	457½
Commercial (8)	165	173
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	12	13½
Corn Ex Bk & Tr (3)	50¾	51¾
Empire Tr (.60)	8	9
First Nat Bost (2)	41½	43½
First Natl (100)	1620	1660
Guaranty Tr (12)	278	283
Irving Tr (.60)	11	12
Manufacturers Tr (2)	33¼	35¼
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	51	53
Natl City Bk (3)	25¼	26¾
N Y Trust (5)	97½	100½
Public (1½)	31	33
Title G&T	3	4

Insurance Stocks		
Aetna Cas (4a)	112	116
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	46	48
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28	29½
Am Equit (1)	18¾	20¼
Am Ins Nwk (1.2a)	12¾	14¼
Am Re-Ins (1.60a)	41¾	43¾
Am Reserve (1)	13½	15
Am Surety (2½)	45¼	47¼
Automobile (1a)	33¼	35¼
Balt Amer (.20a)	7	8
Boston (16a)	583	600
Carolina (1.30)	28	30
City of N Y (1.20)	22	23½
Conn Gen Life (.80)	24¾	26¼
Contin Cas (1.20)	32¾	34¼
Fid & Dep (4)	110	115½
Firem's Nwk (.40)	8¼	9¼
Frank Fire (1a)	28½	30
Gen Reinsur (1a)	36½	38½
Georgia Home (1)	4	4½
Glens Fall (1.60)	40	42
Globe & Rep (½)	9½	10½
Globe & Rut	11	14
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	25	26½
Hanover Fire (.80)	25	26½
Hartford Fire (2a)	74¼	76¼
Home Fire Sec	1⅛	2⅛
Home Ins (1.20a)	30	32
Homestead (1)	17½	19
Knickerbkr (½)	8¾	9¾
Lincoln Fire	1½	2½
Maryland Cas	1½	2⅝
Mass Bond (3½)	59	61
Natl Fire (2)	52	54
Natl Liberty (.20a)	7½	8½
New Amst Cas	15¾	17
N. Hpshire (1.60a)	43½	46½
N Y Fire (.80)	13¾	15¼
Nor East Ins	2¾	3¾
Nor River (1)	23½	25
Phoenix (2a)	75	79
Prov Wash (1a)	32¾	34¾
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	23¾	25¼
Revere Fin In(1.20a)	24¼	25¾
Rh Isl Ins	21¼	23
St Paul Fire (8)	220	230
Springfield (4½a)	110	113½
Stm Life (15)	170	220
Travelers (16)	415½	425
U S Fid & G (1)	18½	19¾
U S Fire (2)	45	47
Westchester (1.20a)	31¾	33¾

a—Also extra or extras. e—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 15 compared with comparable date a year ago. Receipts $15,-399,178.64 ($9,031,415.38); expenditures $43,-038,859.66 ($19,048,487.15); net balance $5,-711,041.19 ($2,729,289,256.28); working balance included $982,836,146.09 ($2,047,037,-559.88); customs receipts for month $14,-487,483.37 ($12,355,048.28); Receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $175,368,447.01 ($146,-079,474.40); expenditures $465,018,509.85 ($481,469,973.69); excess of expenditures $289,650,062.84 ($335,390,499.29); gross debt $43,052,366,475.61 ($40,612,115,666.77); Decrease under previous day $8,502,878.49. Gold assets $20,239,658,416.61 ($16,179,454,-757.13.)

C. & O. June Net Up

CLEVELAND (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway had June net income of $2,833,-730, an increase of $276,405 over June, 1939, the road reported. Net railway operating income of $3,528,231 was up $181,-426, and net income the first six months was $15,714,751, a jump of $10,315,341 over the same period last year, when the bituminous mine shutdown curtailed loadings for 3 months.

End of 'Free' Pound July 18, British Order

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—The free market price for the British pound in New York will virtually vanish as a result of a British order in council issued today under defense regulations.

Effective tomorrow, quotations there will be brought to the official London level. The Bank of England buys sterling at $4.02½, sells at $4.03½. The free rate in New York is currently around $3.76.

In effect, free sterling will no longer be convertible into dollars since no free sterling will be credited to American accounts except from other American accounts.

Exact status of free sterling under the ruling, however, which was made available to the New York market over the week end, was not entirely clear. At the moment New York banks are cabling here for clarification.

When the market in the United States is cleared of present holdings of free sterling, all business relations between the United States and Britain are expected to be conducted at the official rate.

The order amending defense regulations said the steps were "taken in pursuance of existing policy of restricting use of free sterling as an international medium of exchange.

"In particular, arrangements . . . have been made with the cooperation of American banks for a system of 'registered accounts' through which payments in sterling can be made from residents in the sterling area to residents in the United States for transfer at the official rate and vice versa.

"Sterling from these accounts will be available to pay for exports from the United Kingdom to the United States. Similar arrangements have been made with Switzerland."

Owing to the close co-operation between the British and Canadian equalization funds, the new regulations will not have a direct official effect on Canada. Such Canadian trade as is worked through United States middlemen may be concerned to some extent.

Ebersole Sees Continued Low Interest Rates

PALO ALTO, Calif., July 17 (AP)—Investors were advised today by a Harvard economist not to hold money in anticipation of interest rates going up on a war boom.

Dr. J. Franklin Ebersole told bankers attending the Stanford Business Conference he did not expect to see 5 or 6 per cent interest, or even 4 per cent.

"I believe the United States could fight a war on 2¾ per cent interest," Dr. Ebersole said.

He added that on a basis of supply and demand, he could see no need to expect an advance in interest rates.

Defense might take a few billion in extra funds, he said, but Reserve banks have around ten billion in excess reserves; member banks another seven billion. And the public has about eleven billion in bank deposits above the amount needed, even with increased business activity.

Should prices rise, the Government might fix rates. He said England had decided to fight her war on a 3 per cent coupon rate and the United States, a richer country, could get better terms.

Dr. Ebersole said the whole economic structure—money, plants, and manpower—could be made subject to conscription if necessary, and he advised bankers to buy long term bonds now, cooperate freely and avoid pressing the Government into hard-handed action.

Douglas Aircraft Expanding Rapidly

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Materials and equipment for the manufacture of modern airplanes are flowing today into the Santa Monica and El Segundo plants of Douglas Aircraft Company at the record rate of $42,000,000 a year.

According to the latest issue of the Douglas magazine, "Airview," more than 1,900 firms now supply raw stock, parts and tools to the men and machines along the company's humming production lines.

With operations steadily accelerating, approximately 18,000 employees in three eight-hour shifts are turning out powerful transport planes and swift attack ships and bombers for the nation's air defense.

Reflecting the company's remarkable expansion, Douglas purchases have reached a point where they involve some 30,000 different items, ranging from tiny rivets to hydraulic presses exerting pressures up to 10,000,000 pounds.

Westinghouse Electric Pays 14 P. C. Wage Bonus

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A wage bonus of 14 per cent will be paid this month to employes of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, it was announced.

The adjusted compensation is based on the company's net earnings for the last three months, $1,444,841 in June, $1,836,612 in May and $2,514,128 in April. The bonus last month amounted to 15 per cent.

Reliable Stores Profit

Consolidated net sales of Reliable Stores Corp. and subsidiary companies for the quarter ended June 30, 1940 amounted to $3,644,500 compared with $2,221,138 in the like 1939 period. For the 12 months ended June 30, 1940 net sales equaled $10,024,537 against $8,064,186 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1939.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
500	Aero Sup B (1a)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Ainsworth (1g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
150	Alum Co Am (2e)	158	156½	156½
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	33½	33	33
300	Am Exp Lines (1e)	10½	10¼	10½
25	Am Gas & El pf	111	111	111
100	Am Gen	3	3	3
25	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	25	25	25
50	Am Gen $3½ pf	27	27	27
200	Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Am Meter (2¼e)	29½	29½	29½
700	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Ark Nat Gas	2	2	2
300	Ark Nat Gas A	2	2	2
200	Ark N Gas pf (.90k)	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
100	Aro Equip (.15e)	11½	11½	11½
100	Ashland O&R (.40)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Atl Cst Fish	2	2	2
50	AtlCstLineCo (1g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Avery&Sons	4	4	4
500	Aviation&Tran	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
700	Babcock&Wil (.60e)	24¾	24	24
400	Baldwin Loco war	6¼	6	6
100	Bath Iron Wks(1e)	14	13¾	13¾
100	Beech Aire	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
40	Bell T Can (8)	97	96	96
25	Bell Tel Pa pf(6½)	117¼	117¼	117¼
100	Birds S Fdy	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
400	Bliss & Lg	14¼	14	14
100	Blumenthal (8)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Bourjois (1g)	5	5	5
100	Braz Tr L&P	3	3	3
200	BreezeCorp (½g)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
300	Brewst Aero	9¾	9¼	9¼
50	Brill pf	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
300	Brown-F Dist	1½	1½	1½
50	Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
100	CabElProd vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Callite Tung	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	Can Col Airw	6⅛	6	6
500	Can Marconi (.04e)	1½	1½	1½
50	Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	103	103	103
10	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	107	107	107
400	Carrier Corp	8	7½	8
25	Celanese pfc pf (7a)	122½	122½	122½
25	Celluloid pf	23	23	23
30	CenNYPow pf (5)	100¼	100	100
1100	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Cen St El 6% pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	ChambMWSt (.20e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Chi Flex Shaft (5a)	66	66	66
50	Childs pf	13¾	13¾	13¾
1000	Cities Service	6	5⅞	6
700	Cit Svc pf	75	73½	73½
10	Cit Svc P & L $7 pf	95½	95½	95½
400	Cleve Tract	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
300	Colo Fuel & I war	1⅛	1	1
50	Colts P F Arms (2)	73	73	73
200	Colum O & G	1¾	1¾	1¾
1000	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Comm P Svc (1.80a)	25½	25½	25½
100	Conn Tel & Tel	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Cons G E Bal (3.60)	77	77	77
300	Cons Sti Corp	5	4¾	4¾
100	Cooper-Bess	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Coop-B pr pf (3¼k)	25½	25½	25½
10	Cor & Rey pf (4½k)	62	62	62
300	Cosden Petro	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
200	Crocker-Wh El M	3¾	3½	3¾
400	Crown C Int A (.65k)	3¾	3½	3½
100	Decca Records (.60)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Deja Z Stra (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Domin Stl & Coal	4¾	4¾	4¾
25	Duke Pow (1½e)	71	71	71
100	East G&F 6pf	20	20	20
100	East G&F ppf(2¼k)	48	47	48
200	Econ Gro Strs	12½

British Liner In With 17 Refugee Children Aboard

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The armed British liner Eastern Prince arrived yesterday from Liverpool and Halifax with $52,000,000 in gold, and 25 passengers—including 17 English children, refugees from war.

Among the passengers was Mrs. P. W. Stout, of Cairo, Egypt, widow of Col. P. W. Stout, of the British Army. She said she reached Vichy, enroute to England, on June 11, and was caught in the flood of the French retreat.

"All the soldiers seemed to be dazed," she said. "I managed to get a car to take me to Bordeaux, and from there I sailed on a Dutch cargo boat, with about 200 others. The boat normally carried only 14 passengers. It took several days to cross to Falmouth."

There were six children who were going to the home of John S. Phipps, of Westbury, L. I., who plans to take 52 British children.

Coast Guard to Test New All-Steel Lifeboat

BALTIMORE, Md., July 17 (AP)—A 40-foot all-welded steel lifeboat will be taken to the Oregon Inlet Coast Guard Station near Elizabeth, N. C., tomorrow, for a series of tests.

The boat, a self-righting craft, went through preliminary tests in Chesapeake Bay today before a trial board headed by Capt. James F. Hottel, commandant of the New London, Conn., training base of the coast guard.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Increase income easily showing friends leading assortment. Cost 50c up. Good profits. 9 different boxes. 58 personals. Samples on approval. Doehla. S-40. Fitchburg, Mass.

MAKE Money! Fast selling Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted, 50 for $1, up. 100 designs. Also 21-card "Feature" Christmas box assortment, $1. You make 50c. Others. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 354 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

SELL Christmas Cards. New "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1—you make 50c. Outstanding value, appeal. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept S-1, Boston, Mass.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00. Exceptional bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profits. FREE SAMPLES. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-214, Chicago.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Attractively Furnished Housekeeping Suites
1 to 4 rooms with thoroughly equipped kitchens, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
Rates Upon Request
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston
KENmore 0682

COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD NOW OPEN
Faith Bickford. Brewster. Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHY

FREE Coupon for 8x10 oil tinted, framed enlargement and two beautiful double weight professional enlargements, 8 high gloss enamel prints, 25c. One day service. Send for free mailer. Universal Photo Service, Box 612-T, La Crosse, Wis.

ROOMS AND BOARD

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO
Cool, pleasant rooms; near Colorado College and Christian Science church; wholesome meals. MRS. W. C. WYATT, 116 East Dale.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

NYLON HOSIERY. Branded slips 45c, Silk stockings 46c. Stainless, waterproof, washable tablecloths, stringless aprons. Substantial earnings. Excellent repeats. LIVINGSTON, 261 5th Avenue, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED–WOMEN

CULTURED, mature woman seeks opportunity to serve; accustomed to responsibility in varied experiences; stimulating companion, capable social secretary, good cook and home maker, some practical nursing experiences; widely traveled; expert chauffeur; salary, location secondary considerations. Write MARIE W. PETERSON, 731 Ave. D, Fort Madison, Iowa.

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

12,000,000 FEET virgin Spruce, Fir, Cedar, $4.00 M.; hemlock, $2.00. Located northwest of Seattle, in Jefferson County, Washington. FENSLER, Dupont, Ohio.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

BEAUTIFUL ANTIQUE HEPPLEWHITE SIDEBOARD Perfect condition; moving, must sell; also several other pieces; no dealers. MRS. BROWN, Cen. Newton 4480.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

(HAPPY HOURS)—Age 5-14; supervised activities, swimming; begins June 29th. Information. JANE BLAKE, Vales Gate, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE. Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors; modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

HILDEX FARM COTTAGE
Quiet, comfortable rooms and bath, with excellent food, $20.00 per week; circulars. MABLE GALE, Sugar Hill, N. H.

MOUNT PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—HOMELIKE house, individual camps; beautiful view overlooking the town and the Uncanoonue Mts.; wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table; 59 miles from Boston; 45th season; $15 to $17 weekly, $2.50 to $3 transient; accommodates 25; booklet. Telephone 98—MISS ANNE MERRILL.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food, swimming, tennis; select clientele; summer rates $17 up; booklet; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

SEAGATE (Brooklyn, N. Y.)—Ocean front, private beach; private boat to Battery 40 minutes, Times Square B. M. T. 50 minutes; board optional. Tel. ES 2-9844.

ZEHNER'S, High Hill House, Narrowsburg, N. Y.—Ideal family resort, excellent food; bathing nearby; booklet; $14. Tel. 94 R. 4.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE WO 2-2080 280 B'way, N. Y. C. LOUISE C. HAHN

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—MEN

SERVICE MANAGER to take charge automotive electrical shop; must be capable repairing all makes of radios, both home, auto; position open in Richmond, Va.; give character refs. and qualifications. Reply CHARLES H. WOODWARD, 521 Northside Ave., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—Young man to teach in home school for physically and mentally handicapped children, willing to serve in any needed capacity; must be Christian Scientist. Address HOPE ACRES, Groton, Mass.

Local Classified

(Continued)

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 605 W. 113th St., Apt. 41 (near Riverside)—Quiet home for those needing rest and care; meals. MRS. HILL, UN. 4-9136.

HOUSES FOR SALE

DENVILLE, NEW JERSEY—All-year dwelling, 8 rooms, all improvements, oil burner; near golf course, churches, stores; also summer bungalow, 5 rooms. WALTON (owner), 135 William Street, New York City.

DESIRABLE 6-room summer bungalow, bath, garage; in quiet locality; small cash payment, balance HOLC. RODGER, East Lincoln Avenue, Woodland Park, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE BIG. 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVERS PACKERS — Responsible service, local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

ORGANISTS WANTED

ORGANIST—FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.; AUDITIONS IMMEDIATELY.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTER and DECORATOR, first class, long experience, in or outside; for estimate call R. E. DOBLER, Ken. 2297, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. P. ENGLE, Mgrs. Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

KENNEBUNK, MAINE, Grants—Quiet, comfortable; shower bath; near beaches; $17.50, $20. Mrs. Pearl Grant, Tel. 285, 1 Fletcher St.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., Ivy House—A harmonious home for rest and study; beautiful grounds. MRS. WALKER, Phone 169.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—Private, large, delightful rooms, facing ocean; reasonable; Aug. 1st-Sept. 15th. Write Box S-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEED EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in pest control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street). New York. Branches near you.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO—SERVICE Guaranteed, efficient, reasonable. AUdubon 3-3502, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Furn. and unfurn. apts. for immediate or Sept. 1st occupancy; houses sale or rent. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle Street, Kir. 6502.

COMPLETE REAL ESTATE SERVICE
ANDREW HAYE & SON, 135 North Ave.
Plainfield, N. J., Tel. Plfd. 6-1617

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Brick single house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 2 lavs., 7 fireplaces, new plumbing, vapor oil heat; garden, brick terrace; new awnings; Beaconsfield section; 3rd floor may be rented to pay all running expenses. Box B-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or phone Asp. 0830.

FOR SALE at Eggemoggin, Maine—Furnished house, six bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, maid's room; two fireplaces, upper and lower piazzas, electricity, artesian well, flower gardens, large acreage with shore front; fine location facing Camden Hills, Pumpkin Island Lighthouse; wonderful sunsets. If seeking comfortable, convenient, cool summer home, address owner, E. A. RANSOM, Eggemoggin, Maine, Route 172.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

SHORE ACRES, Osbornsville, N. J.—2½ bay front lots, lagoon side; dock. L. E. FAUST, 78 Welles St., Forty Fort, Pa. Tel. 7-6046.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 33-16 81st St., Apt. 62-B—In garden apt., high, quiet; 2 double corner rooms, private bath; separately or en suite; single, double, $1, $1.25; 20 minutes Times Sq., 10 minutes Fair; all trans. HA. 4-5744.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Restful, cool rooms near beach and church; $1 daily per person (2 in room) free bathing. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, 304 Commonwealth Ave.—Rooms in desirable home for discriminating guests; one suitable for practitioner's office. Com. 8441.

BOSTON, 108 Gainsboro St.—Attractive rooms near The Mother Church; transient or permanent; free parking. Mrs. Bross, Com. 8217.

BOSTON—Unusual room, overlooking Fenway, 5 minutes to The Mother Church; cool, quiet; private home. Tel. eves. Com. 2170.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—Comfortable airy rooms, one with private bath; elevator; near The Mother Church. WARREN, Com. 7573.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street. Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, S. 8—Comfortable, airy rooms, two baths, one with shower; fourth floor, elevator. Com. 9694. DUNHAM.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester Street—Single and double rooms, permanent guests or transients; innerspring mattresses; parking. Lone 8775.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

KEW GARDENS, Long Island, N. Y.—Attractively furnished, quiet; sun porch; 4 closets, 4 windows, twin beds; also large single; both overlooking garden; adult family—3; business persons, 1 minute to 8th Ave. express. Telephone after 3—Virginia 9-3662.

N. Y. C., 44 West 96th—Desirable, cool studio, single, double; 2 windows, piano, elevator; church; transportation. AC 2-9260. SIMPSON.

N. Y. C.—Attractive large room with private bath; private residence in Murray Hill district; $9 weekly. MUrray Hill 6-7765.

N. Y. C., 235 W. 103rd St. (Apt. 4D)—Comfortable room with cross ventilation; homelike; convenient transportation; elevator.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Summer resort; ocean front; attractive rooms and small apartments; bathing; sun-deck. MIR-A-MAR, 929 4th St.

RUGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE ORIENTAL RUGS
1 rug 9x12, 1 rug 8½x5½, 2 rugs 6x4
Phone Nahant 0195 Nahant, Mass

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic. Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SITUATION desired by salesman experienced in selling textile products to wholesalers, manufacturers, and retailers. Box C-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN needs position with salary, daytime only. Write Box C-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED–WOMEN

REFINED woman wishes position, companion or housekeeper to lady or couple; anywhere. JAKE, 252 W. 17th St., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY - companion, young, charming, versatile, experienced; drives car; permanent good position desired. Box D-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY, statistical, export experience, teletype, cabling; speak French; conscientious, willing. Write Box B-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL — Picturesque 312 acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$23; booklet VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

THE HILLSIDE
Holderness, N. H.
Overlooking Little Squam Lake—Bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery, all modern improvements, home-cooking. Weekly rates $18-$21; booklet B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

TWIN MTS., N. H. — Temples Home Sweet Home; home atmosphere, restful, modern; fresh milk, cream, vegetables, home-made bread. Tel. 1-23, Route 3.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Summer resort; ocean front; attractive rooms and small apartments; bathing; sun-deck. MIR-A-MAR, 929 4th St.

SUMMER PROPERTY

OLD GREENWICH, CONN.—Shaded waterfront, bathing; 10 rooms, 2 baths, garage; reasonable. D. WAGNER, 251 Greenwich Avenue, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. 1925.

Local Classified

(Continued)

SUMMER RENTALS

WEST DENNIS on CAPE COD—Cottage, price reasonable. Apply MRS. MABEL F. SKINNER, 40 Spruce St., Malden, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, chokers. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Sending the Youngsters to Camp? Use Blatt's Easy Payment Plan

—to outfit them. You'll need your ready money for camp fees, train fare, etc. What a boon to be able to buy every stitch of their camp clothes as well as equipment on our Easy Payment Plan, which gives you ample time to pay.

Credit Office—5th Floor

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave. 1700 Pacific Ave.

SPENCE RESTAURANT
2808 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
Open Air Dining in Addition to Our Main Dining Room. No Liquor Served.

CRANFORD

Telephone Cranford 6-0866 Fertilizers Hardware
Jack W. Apgar
104 N. Union Ave., CRANFORD, N. J.
Pittsburgh Paint Products
House Furnishings

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-5382 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE OR. 5-9000

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

Langley's Friendly Service
BURR T. LANGLEY
Grand Avenue and Chester Place
You are cordially invited to visit and inspect my new SERVICE STATION which is open and ready to serve you.
MOBILGAS * MOBILUBRICATION
MOBILOIL
Phone Englewood 3-7752

P. E. JOHNSON
Stationery and Typewriters
Office Supplies—Adding Machines
Films—Fountain Pens
8 Engle Street Englewood 3-6063

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

Model Specialty Shop
Lingerie and
Foundation Garments
Main and Salem Sts. Hack. 2-3732

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Moderately Priced*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER. 3-8100

LEONIA

BLUE-TOP CLEANERS
302 Central Avenue
Leonia, N. J.
WE CALL AND DELIVER
Phone Leonia 4-3381

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, INC.
White Rose Grape Fruit Juice No. 2 Cans
3 cans 25c, 95c doz.
Cocomalt
177 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE
SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
Humboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

NEWARK

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios

Victor, Decca and Columbia Records

GIFTS *For All Occasions*
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5575
710 Springfield Ave.

New Roofs, Brick Siding, Shingles, Asbestos, Celotex, Insulation
Estimates Cheerfully Given
Service Insulating Co.
289 Conklin Ave. Hillside, N. J.
Tel. Wav. 3-6850

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"A Complete Shoe Repair Service"
RAFFERTY SHOE REBUILDERS
301 Main St., Orange, N. J.
185 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

SOUTH ORANGE

Posturbilder Shoes
are fitted by highly trained Shoe Fitters.
We accept the responsibility of fitting your children's feet correctly
60 So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-4822

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.

P. M. FOY
Quality Meats, Fish and Poultry
Also MONARCH PRODUCTS
Nationally Advertised in the Monitor
442 East Fifth St. Tel. Plfd. 6-4262—6-4562

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

PROFESSIONAL BEAUTY SHOPPE
A Complete Beauty Service
Gymnasium Facilities
615 Park Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-9281

Summer Goods
Luggage, Garden Furniture, Beach Chairs, Beach Umbrellas, and Garden Equipment of every description. Also picnic supplies of all kinds.
Mail and phone orders filled.
Plfd. 6-0005, 0006
A. M. Griffen Hardware Co., Inc.
20-34 SOMERSET STREET
"Plainfield's Oldest and Largest Hardware Store"

RIDGEWOOD

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 South Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

FRANCIS' DELICATESSEN
Sole Agent for
Hershey Ice Cream
30c a quart
246 Rock Road, Glen Rock

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD

(Continued)

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE Esso SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3345
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
Electric Fans
Beetle Traps
130 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6130

FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY, INC.
Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products
Delivered in
Kearny, N. Arlington, Lyndhurst, Rutherford, Clifton, Nutley, Bloomfield, Belleville.
273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0075

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints House Furnishings Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

UNION CITY

Sale Going On Now
THE CLARIDGE SHOE SHOP
Specialist in
BETTER GRADE SHOES
For Men, Women, Children
813 Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J.
Phone Union 7-3045

PAlisade 6-9506
PREWITT SERVICE, Inc.
General Auto Repairs
Mobilgas
Complete Lubrication Service
Park Avenue at 44th St.
Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
DELIVERIES
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(Continued)

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(Continued)

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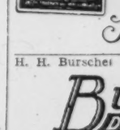
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**WEST YORK INN

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Benefactor — *Ben'-e-fak'-ter* (first *e* short, second as in create, *a* short, last *e* as in maker). The main accent is preferably on the first syllable.

The word retains its original meaning, "well-doer," though time and use have added many associations.

Constituents — *Kon-stit'-u-ents* (*o* clipped-short as in connect, *i* short, *u* as in unite, *e* clipped-short as in silent). Although the second *t* and the *u* belong to different syllables, they support each other in pronunciation, as in nature.

The word means "things placed together"; the preposition *con* (*cum*) carrying its elemental meaning of "with."

Counterpoise—*Koun'-ter-poiz'* (*e* as in maker).

A counterpoise (Latin *contra*, "against," and *pensare*, "to weigh") is perhaps best described as a counterweight; that is, a weight acting against another.

Devised—*De-vizd'* (*e* as in create, *i* long). Webster's requires a true *e* value in the first syllable, though of moderated quality.

The ancestry of the word is through French, back to Latin, having a sort of cousinship with "divide." It has a meaning close to "contrive" and "invent."

Diligently—*Dil'-ih-jent-lih* (first and last *i*'s short, second clipped-short as in charity, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

Formerly, the word implied doing something zealously from choice, rather than from mere duty.

Divest — *Di-vest'* (*i* preferably long, *e* short).

Formulated—*For'-mu-lat'-ed* (*o* as in orb, *u* as in unite, *a* long, *e* preferably short).

A word lengthened by a succession of affixes, and so run into a polysyllable; yet simple, after all, in meaning. "Form" (Latin *forma*) remains the primary idea.

Immensity—*I-men'-sih-tih* (first and last *i*'s and the *e* short, second *i* clipped-short as in charity). The two *m*'s are pronounced as one.

The word means that which is unmeasured, or beyond measurement.

Indissolubly — *In-dis'-o-lu-blih* (each *i* short, *o* as in obey, *u* as in unite). For first choice, Webster's gives the accent on the second syllable, second choice places it on the third syllable, with the *o* short, as in odd.

Legitimate (adjective)—*Le-jit'-ih-mit* (*e* as in create, first and third *i*'s short, second clipped-short as in charity). Webster's allows obscuring the *a* of the last syllable to a sound equivalent to short *i*.

The word holds on firmly to the meaning of the Latin of the first four letters, "law."

Ology—*Ol'-o-jih* (first *o* short, second as in obey, *i* short).

Though not a common word, it has been for a considerable time in use. It is a fragment cut off from the class of terms to which "geology," "histology," and such like belong. *Logy* represents the Greek *logos*, which in these connections signifies a branch of knowledge or of study.

Partiality (James 3:17) — *Par'-shih-al'-ih-tih* (first *a* as in arm, first *i* short, second *a* short, second *i* clipped-short as in charity, last *i* short). The *ti* and the *al* should be separated into two syllables, by Webster's preferred advice, notwithstanding contrary opinion, which is for one syllable, like "shall."

The two words of James, "without partiality," translate a single Greek word signifying not to pick and choose.

Perpetuate (verb)—*Per-pet'-u-ate* (first *e* as in maker, second short, *u* as in unite, *a* long). The *u* may be kept slightly away from the *t*.

The word means mainly what its first syllable, Latin preposition for "through," means; as a verb it signifies continuing something way through.

Progress (noun) — *Prog'-res* (both vowels short). This word, in America, seems to have acquired a short *o*. British authorities prefer the long *o*.

Rationality—*Rash'-un-al'-ih-tih* (both *a*'s short, *u* clipped-short as in circus, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second short).

The Latin word of origin has taken on vast growth through the centuries, starting out from *ratio*, "counting."

Reverence—*Rev'-er-ens* (first *e* short, second as in maker, third clipped-short as in silent).

This represents a Hebrew word occurring with great frequency in the Old Testament; sometimes indicating dread, and more often respect or regard.

Supposititious—*Su-poz'-ih-tish'-us* (both *u*'s clipped-short as in circus, *o* short, both *i*'s short). The *tious* at the end, as in a large class of adjectives of Latin origin, sounds as one syllable.

The word is an example of a compound in which the preposition at the beginning (*sup* for *sub*, meaning "under") carries a strongly modifying force. It implies something put (*posit*) where it does not belong.

Us-ward—*Us'-werd* (*u* short, *e* as in maker).

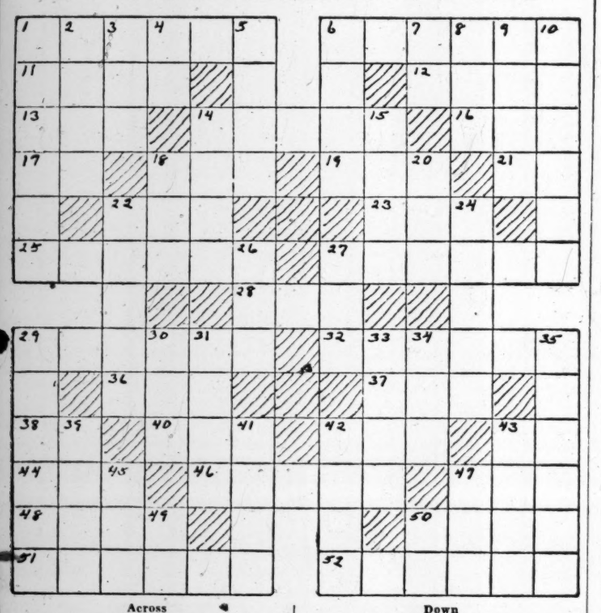
Utilization—*U'-tih-lih-za'-shun* (first *u* long, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second *i* preferably short, *a* long, second *u* clipped-short as in circus). The second *i*, by modern tendency, becomes short, although long *i* is permissible.

Volcanic—*Vol-kan'-ik* (all vowels short). Short *a* in the adjective though the noun form of the word has long *a*.

Italy contributed "volcano" to the English language, having made it from the name of the fire god, Vulcan.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



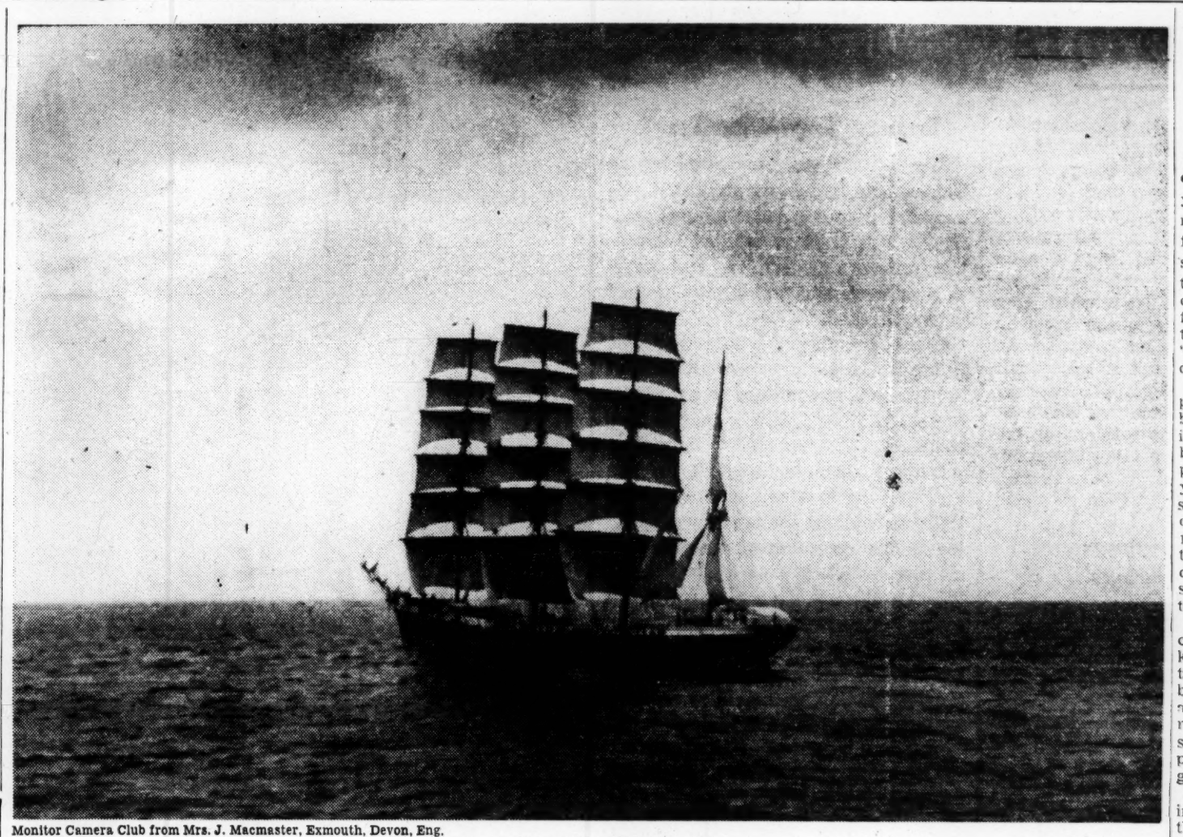
Across

1—Who was father of Jabal, Jubal, and Tubal-cain?
6—Who is one of broom-maker's children in an opera by Humperdinck?
11—Who was a Persian poet?
12—How would a Moslem describe Mecca?
13—Who was father of one of two faithful spies of Moses?
14—What is a city of Switzerland?
16—Frithiof's sword blazed in time of what?
17—Debtor (abbr.).
18—Who is a ranger in "Der Freischutz"?
19—A hamster has buds, paws, or oars—which (sing.)?
21—What is third note of scale?
22—What Assyrian king made an expedition against Menahem, king of Israel?
23—Sultan gave what to Fortunatus?
25—What is plied by woman in "Song of the Shirt"?
27—A harp has seven what?
28—What is worn by those who enjoy a certain winter sport?
29—Barrie often wrote of what place?
32—Who wrote "Il Penseroso"?
36—What is first name of Miss Munson, motion picture actress?
37—Capuchin monkey is what?
38—What prefix means "not"?
40—Man's nickname.
42—Aesop was noted as what?
43—What is symbol for thoron?
44—Allow.
46—Saint Crispin made what?
47—Cheese was formerly sold in Cheshire moulded like what?
48—Who was a son of Judah?
50—What animal is the mascot of the West Point Military Academy?
51—Puck used in ice hockey is made of what?
52—Where was the Sphinx who proposed a riddle to passers?

Down

1—"Bohemian Girl" was first produced where?
2—What is a river of Asia?
3—What was answer to riddle of the Sphinx?
4—What suffix forms nouns?
5—Practical joke is what?
6—Who is a character in "David Copperfield"?
7—What State is between Vermont and Maine (abbr.)?
8—Female of the swine is what?
9—What country was originally peopled by descendants of Shem?
10—Ira Gershwin writes what for songs?
14—What is used in field hockey?
15—A bobbin is used in making what?
18—What makes the Tiber yellow?
20—Small, compact heap is what?
22—San —— Channel is between Santa Catalina and mainland of California.
24—Adelina was first name of what singer?
26—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
27—Who is a character created by A. A. Milne?
29—Who uses a seat with back rest but no legs?
30—Who is character in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"?
31—What planet is mentioned in "All's Well That Ends Well"?
33—In Egyptian mythology, who is said to have invented spinning and weaving?
34—What is a coin of Latvia?
35—What is a French city on Loire River?
39—Bill of fare is what?
41—What god was armed with a magic hammer?
42—If you were in Kalmar, Sweden, in what direction would you travel to reach Halmstad?
43—What would you expect from a newsmonger?
45—What Persian river flows to Persian Gulf?
47—Prospective Boy Scout is called what?
49—Where is Fredericton (abbr.)?
50—Myself.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. J. Macmaster, Exmouth, Devon, Eng.

Finnish Bark "Olivebank"

This picturesque four-masted vessel was photographed off Ascension Island, in the South Atlantic, while on a grain run from Australia. The ship later struck a mine and sank early in the war.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Walters Art Gallery?
2. The Housatonic River?
3. The second largest city in the United States?
4. Iquique?
5. The Chisum Trail?
6. The city which published the first daily paper in the U. S.?
7. Casa Loma?
8. The country whose flag bears three vertical stripes, a red, a white, and a red, in that order from the staff?
9. The capital of Texas?
10. Euston Station?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Odds and Ends

Basket Plane

An airplane made of woven strips of plywood is now being constructed.

Or $144.80 Worth

The average driver of a motor vehicle in this country used 724 gallons of gasoline last year.

Camera Comments

The Type to Buy

What type of camera shall I buy? The answer to this question depends upon several things: Price, size of picture, and quality. Photography as a hobby can be as costly or as inexpensive as one desires. The greatest pleasure comes from good results. And you can obtain these just as readily with an inexpensive camera of good make as with a high-priced outfit. One should bear in thought the type of pictures desired, and the size. If you merely wish to record vacation trips, or snap the children at play, for the snapshot album, an inexpensive camera doubtless will serve your purpose. But, if you are seeking pictures of sports or fast-moving objects, or if you intend to use your camera for the better-quality enlargements, you'll need a camera with a fast lens, a fast shutter, and a number of "stops." What is meant by a fast lens, fast shutter, and so on? That will be explained in forthcoming articles.

Daily Quotation

I WILL govern my life and my thoughts as if the whole world were to see the one and read the other.—SENECA.

In Lighter Vein

Modern Arithmetic

Teacher: "If a farmer sells five bales of cotton at $60 a bale, what will he get?"

Pupil: "A used car."—The International Bookbinder.

Save One, Though

She (answering 'phone): "What? No, no—not now. Thanks for calling."

He: "Who was that?"

"The exchange. She said she'd got hold of two right numbers and wanted to know if I could use them."—Answers.

Not His Fault

"I'm afraid those soles I bought from you yesterday were not fresh," said Mrs. Young to the fishmonger. "We had them for dinner, and my husband said they weren't at all nice."

"Well, ma'am," replied the fishmonger, "that's your fault. I've offered 'em to you every day this week, and you could have had 'em on Monday if you'd liked."—Tit-Bits.

Did You Ever Wonder

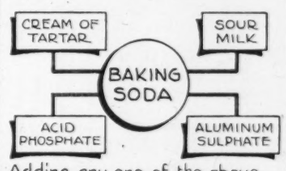
How Baking Powder Helps to Make Cakes Light?

Baking powder may be considered as a chemical substitute for yeast. When yeast is used, the microscopic yeast plants cause fermentation in starch and sugar solutions. One of the products of this fermentation is carbon dioxide or carbonic acid gas. This gas forms countless little bubbles in the dough making it swell up or "rise," and food baked from the dough is light and porous.

The use of baking powder in place of yeast likewise causes carbon dioxide to be formed, producing a similar porous quality in the breadstuffs. The baking powder process, however, differs from the yeast process in that yeast works slowly, depending upon the growth of tiny microscopic plants and the resulting fermentation to make the gas, while baking powder produces the gas quickly as the result of chemical reaction between the ingredients in the powder.

All baking powder contains bicarbonate of soda (commonly known as baking soda). In addition to the soda, which is an alkali, baking powder also contains an acid-forming ingredient. This may be cream of tartar (potassium bitartrate), an acid phosphate, or a compound of the alum group.

Starch flour or some other inert ingredient is commonly added to the baking powder in manufacture to prevent the acid and alkali



Adding any one of the above ingredients to ordinary baking soda will cause dough to "rise"

from reacting prematurely. Thus protected, the active ingredients do not combine chemically until they are made wet by the moisture in the dough, whereupon the alkali and the acid react and carbon dioxide gas is released.

Dough may also be made to rise without the use either of baking powder or of yeast, simply by using plain baking soda and sour milk. The sour milk contains lactic acid, the result of fermentation, and this acid reacts with the alkali to form the desired bubbles of carbon dioxide gas.

There are not many so-called "alum baking powders" on the market today. The alum has very generally been replaced by anhydrous sodium aluminum sulphate.

—W. P. Keasbey

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Baltimore, Maryland.
2. It rises in Washington, Massachusetts, flows through Connecticut, and empties into Long Island Sound, 148 miles long.
3. Chicago, Ill., with a population of 3,376,438 (1930).
4. A seaport town in Chile.
5. A historical trail in southern New Mexico; once a main route to the north for the large herds of the cattle barons.
6. "The Pennsylvania Evening Post and Daily Advertiser" was issued in Philadelphia in 1783 by Benjamin Towne.
7. An interesting, old-world, castle-like landmark in Toronto, Canada; contains about 100 rooms.
8. Peru.
9. Austin.
10. One of the large railroad stations in London, England.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Helping Hand

London

Few men have manifested a more generous and helpful attitude toward the younger members of their profession than Joseph Nollekens, the celebrated English sculptor.

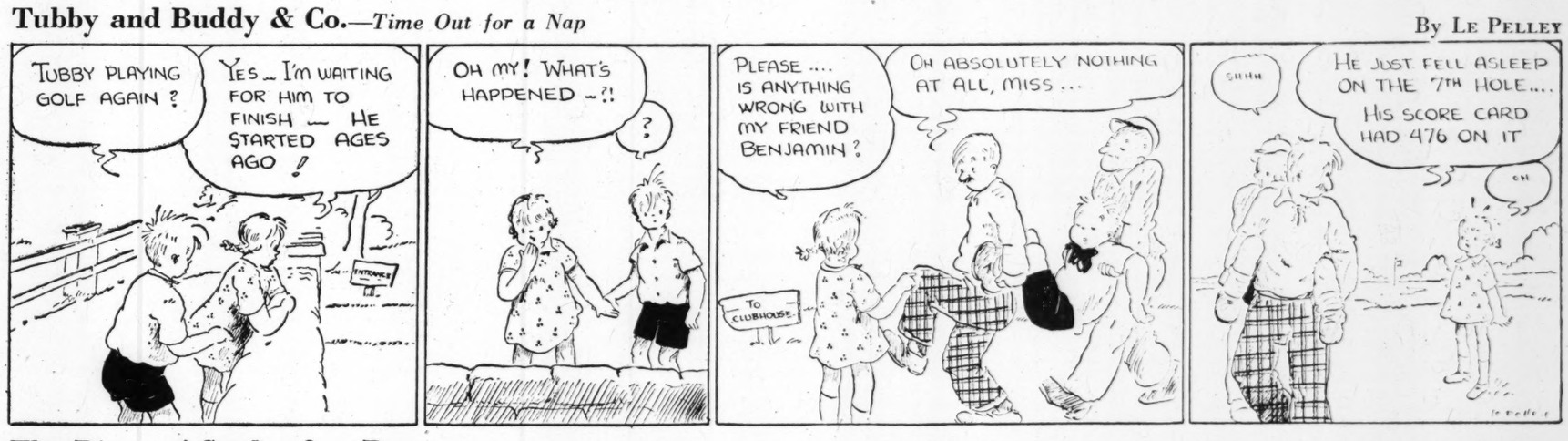
One day Nollekens was watching pieces being put in place for an exhibition when he was attracted by a certain bust placed in an obscure corner on the floor. He took it up, examined it carefully, and remarked to one of the officials, "There's a fine piece of work. Let the man who made it be known. Remove one of my busts, and put this in its place, for it well deserves it."

Nollekens ascertained the name of the unknown sculptor, who happened to be an obscure young man struggling for recognition, and after that mentioned him frequently to prospective patrons, saying, "He's the man to make your bust. He will do a good job. I always recommend him." And then to give point to his recommendation he went to the young sculptor and had his own bust made.

Thus assisted, the young sculptor advanced rapidly toward fame and wealth, becoming, in time, one of Europe's greatest sculptors—Sir Francis Chantrey.

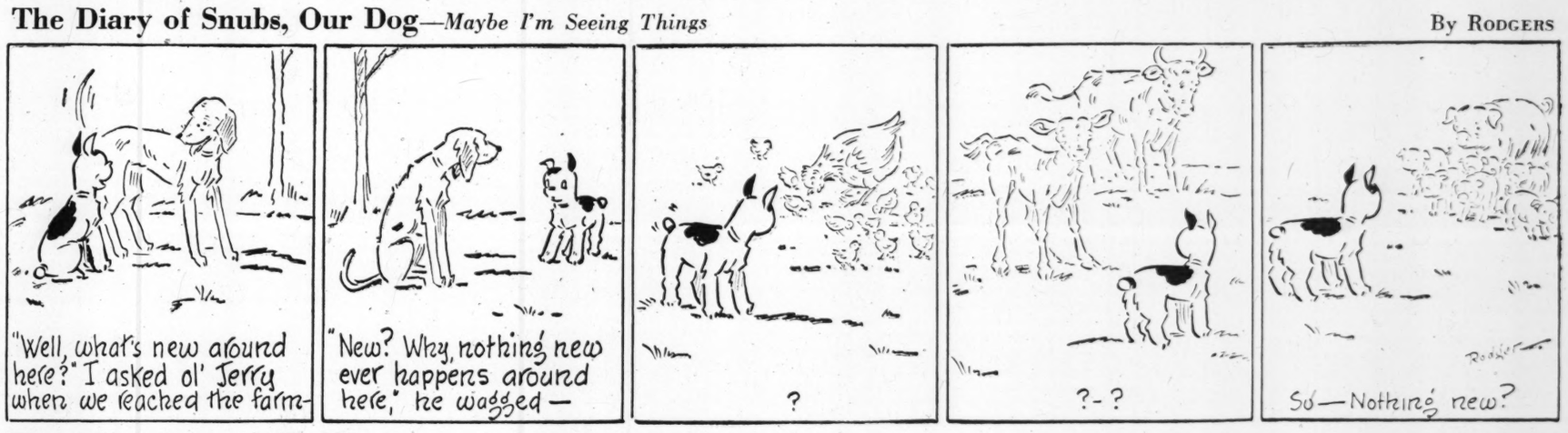
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Time Out for a Nap*

By Le Pelley


TUBBY PLAYING GOLF AGAIN ?
YES — I'M WAITING FOR HIM TO FINISH — HE STARTED AGES AGO !
ENTRANCE
OH MY! WHAT'S HAPPENED —?!
?
PLEASE .... IS ANYTHING WRONG WITH MY FRIEND BENJAMIN ?
OH ABSOLUTELY NOTHING AT ALL, MISS ...
TO CLUBHOUSE
SHHH
HE JUST FELL ASLEEP ON THE 7TH HOLE.... HIS SCORE CARD HAD 476 ON IT
OH

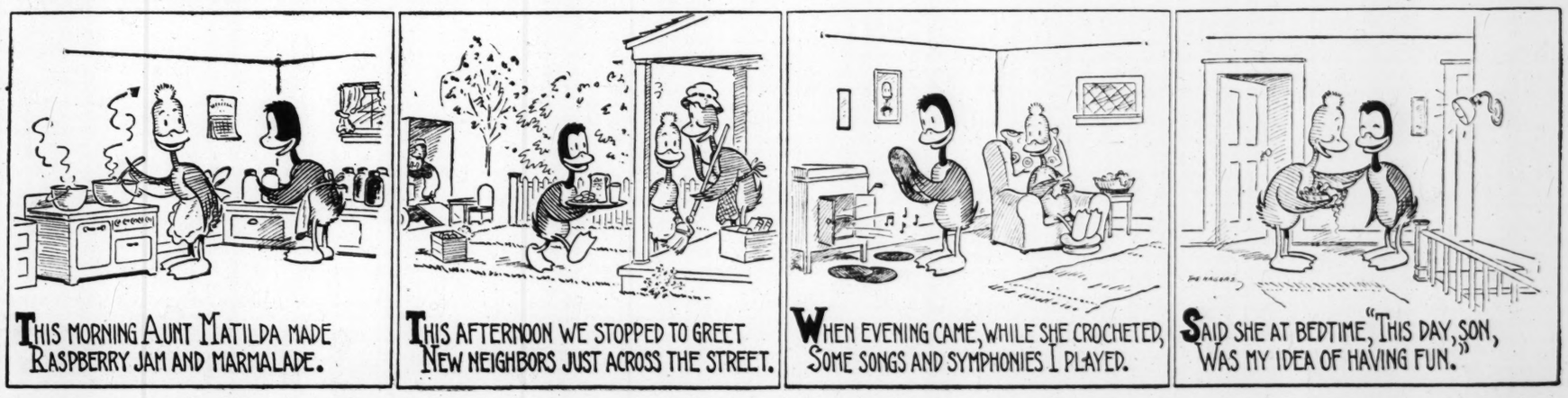
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Maybe I'm Seeing Things*

By Rodgers


"Well, what's new around here?" I asked ol' Jerry when we reached the farm-
"New? Why, nothing new ever happens around here," he wagged —
?
?-?
So—Nothing new?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Fun Is Where You Find It*

By The Hagers


THIS MORNING AUNT MATILDA MADE RASPBERRY JAM AND MARMALADE.
THIS AFTERNOON WE STOPPED TO GREET NEW NEIGHBORS JUST ACROSS THE STREET.
WHEN EVENING CAME, WHILE SHE CROCHETED, SOME SONGS AND SYMPHONIES I PLAYED.
SAID SHE AT BEDTIME, "THIS DAY, SON, WAS MY IDEA OF HAVING FUN."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Draft?

This newspaper has maintained that the no-third-term precedent is so important an expression and support of American democracy that its continuance should not be left to the personal decision of any man. Some of the troubles that develop when it is so left are now spotlighted by the situation of the Democratic National Convention. The statement of President Roosevelt that he is not a candidate appears to toss the question right back in the laps of the delegates—but under conditions which almost preclude any other choice and are bound to produce doubt and dissension.

For the Chicago Convention finds itself in the position of a bride at the church door. Having accepted one suitor and discouraged others, she now is confronted by a fiancé who says, "I have no desire to marry you; you are free to choose anybody you like." The fact that the prospective bridegroom has permitted this situation to develop does not lessen the lady's difficulties. Nor is the choice made freer by the presence at her elbow of members of his official family who publicly insist, "He is the only man for you," and privately whisper, "He really wants you and we'll all starve if you don't take him."

This is not a propitious beginning. If Miss Democracy had been wiser, she would never have allowed herself to be placed in such a position. She would have recognized that she should have retained real freedom of choice, that the essence of democracy is reliance on the people's wisdom, as opposed to their dependence on any one man or any faintest acceptance of the "leadership principle."

Mr. Roosevelt cannot now be very happy that he has permitted a situation, which he at first considered a joke, to come to this pass. Observers in Chicago agree that a large majority of the delegates wish to nominate him. Senator Barkley declared on his own authority that the President had not influenced the selection or opinions of these delegates. But Mr. Roosevelt has not been unaware of what was happening. The delegates he now "releases" were gathered and bound to him weeks ago by his friends. Secretary Hopkins, who has been living at the White House, and others among the President's closest advisers are actively conducting the "draft Roosevelt" drive at Chicago.

From another viewpoint it may be said that the President wished to leave the question entirely open and not to influence the will of the people either way. But was any such negative or irresponsible position really open to him? His very silence has naturally been interpreted to mean that he would take a third term. Those who consider his leadership indispensable thought they were following it.

Even to Democrats that is so plain that bitter dissensions have arisen at Chicago. And for independents the hide-and-seek hocus pocus that has been played for months with the high office of President has been profoundly disturbing. If Mr. Roosevelt did not desire to run for a third term he might have recalled the blunt action of his namesake in 1907 when he found that "certain office holders" were promoting his candidacy. Theodore Roosevelt sent a notice to the Government departments saying: "This must not be."

The President some months ago could have made the statement now made for him. Then it would have been really effective in opening the way to other candidacies and he would have given his party a better chance to make a free choice. Today there is little hope that the Chicago convention will uphold the sound democratic practice of changing Presidents at least every eight years. But for the people as a whole, the way is still open.

A Rotarian's "No"

The Rotary Club of Reidsville, N. C., is a very unusual organization. Ordinarily any group of a score or more of human beings is pretty apt to include one or more congenital objectors to any new thing that may be proposed. The Reidsville club, however, has chosen one of its number to oppose any proposal that comes up, no matter how worthy, on the ground that the group may act too hastily under the spell of misguided enthusiasm.

Such checks undoubtedly are oftimes salutary. Freedom to oppose is part of the democratic system. On grounds of caution perhaps one should try even to appreciate the efforts of those Senators at Chicago who are trying to tie America's hands behind her back to an isolationist "peace" plank. Possibly something, too, can be said for the mossbacks who object to the cost of a new diving board at the town swimming pool or to spreading an awning at the wagon-yard for folks to eat their lunch under when they come to town on Saturday afternoons.

However, the job of being a civic club's "negative representative" is not one that is likely to be relished. One is too readily reminded of the man who worked up his sales resistance to the point where he refused to accept his own hat from the check girl. Possibly the Reidsville Rotarians may fall back after a while on the wisdom of the wag who expanded a favorite maxim of Theodore Roosevelt to make it read, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead and ask your wife."

Silver Linings

If world conditions bring about a shortage of tin in the United States, many fear it would be disastrous because of the dependence of Americans on canned food. But every emergency seems to bring with it new resources; for instance, it has been pointed out that though America is short of tin it has plenty of silver, so that in the future containers might possibly be silver lined. If the silver lining runs short, well, then there's the gold deposit at Fort Knox.

Britain, America—and Japan

Developments in London, Tokyo, and Washington in the last few days epitomize nearly a decade of Anglo-American-Japanese relations. "Parallel action" does not appear for the moment to be parallel, though the fundamental direction must remain the same even amid shifting circumstances.

Not the most important of these circumstances is the fall of a Japanese Cabinet controlled by relatively moderate elements, though this may be only the forerunner of new Japanese adventures at many points in the Far East and of a Nazi-style regime in Japan. Nor is it a supremely important consideration that American trade with China may be impeded by Britain's agreement with Japan to close the Burma Road.

What is of the most urgent concern is that the attitudes of the last powerful defenders of order and freedom should not be allowed to become clouded or confused. Actually there can be no doubt about these attitudes. They face in the same direction. And more vital to Britain and the United States than any of their purely Far Eastern interests is the prevention of Adolf Hitler's capitalizing upon appearances that belie facts.

While Americans approve of Mr. Hull's strong statement on the Burma Road as a sign of American determination to stand firm in the Far East, they should not forget that the United States also has had its influential advocates of appeasement of Japan, and that while it insists on keeping open the channels of world trade it does not always use these with that foresight which is necessary to keep them from being closed by the spread of aggression.

Moreover they may well recall that the role of sea-power they have assumed—that of guarding the Pacific while Britain guarded the Atlantic—places upon them a responsibility in the Far East which must fall heavily upon their shoulders at this time when Britain faces invasion at home. Indeed, the implications of the naval policies of the United States and Britain should serve to explain why Mr. Hull takes a strong stand while Britain seemingly retreats.

What makes for possible misunderstanding of the positions of the two nations at this moment is that one is at war and the other is not. Naturally the United States tries to employ all diplomatic pressure that it can command to protect its interests without becoming embroiled in armed conflict. Naturally, while Britain cannot count on America's use of force in the Far East and cannot afford to diffuse its own naval power, it makes what terms it can.

In any event simultaneous retreat by Britain and the United States would serve the interests of neither. "Parallel action" now may have to mean simply looking in the same direction though not necessarily moving at the same time.

Three Swiss newspapers have been lectured by Virginio Gayda in the Giornale D'Italia for using both Italian and British accounts of naval action in the Mediterranean and warned to take "a more realistic attitude" in view of the events taking place around them. Certain American business men may recall having been given similar advice by mobsters, since placed behind bars.

Luxury Travel for Less?

The antitrust suit announced by the Government against the Pullman Company brings into question several practices which seem to withhold advantages of more modern, low cost travel to Americans and which may or may not be justified.

One is the alleged resistance of the Pullman Company to introduction of light-weight, streamlined cars made by competitors of its own manufacturing company. The company, through a subsidiary, manufactures all its own cars and some other equipment for railroads while at the same time engaging in the operation of sleeping cars on practically all American railroads. Whether through its operating arrangements it has exerted undue pressure on railroads to prevent their adoption of lighter cars, which would be more economical to pull, is largely a question of fact for the Department of Justice to prove or the company to disprove.

There is another aspect of the matter, however, which will interest the ordinary traveler and which may be affected at least indirectly by the antitrust suit. This is the comparison between coach fares of approximately 2 cents a mile and the so-called first-class fare which railroads now collect on Pullman car travel. The difference between these fares is about 50 per cent, or often more than the berth or seat charge which must be added. Railroads say this is necessary since Pullman traffic involves hauling more cars per hundred passengers. But that consideration might be modified by lighter cars.

In the light of the reductions which have been made in coach, bus, and air travel costs during recent years, this situation has operated to leave sleeping-car or parlor-car charges up on a shelf, apparently somewhat out of line with the others. It is true that the Pullman company has been progressive in the introduction of new and ingenious designs for its cars and that it has provided America with a sleeping-car service relatively much more available in price to the average traveler than similar services abroad. Yet some investigation of the subject may bring out useful possibilities.

The Bookshelf

'Great White Warfare'

It was Sir Ernest Shackleton, sailing south in the stout Endurance, who gave to polar exploration the term, "the great white warfare." Something of that concept is evidenced in Gunnar Seidenfaden's philosophical approach to the story of MODERN ARCTIC EXPLORATION (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint. $2.50). The great white warfare is now thoroughly mechanized. Radio and aviation give heroic dimensions to polar exploration. Modern research has smoothed the trails, speeded the march, eased the camp life for those who venture beyond the frozen rim.

Arctic research has progressed by refinement quite as much as by revolutionary processes. Parry's people dragged handcarts across the rough arctic terrain. Peary went farther and faster by Eskimo sledge. Scott depended on ponies in his glorious Antarctic failure where Amundsen won by using dogs.

Mr. Seidenfaden shows how much has been accomplished by a merging of modern methods with adaptations of primitive modes. A surface ship, stopped in the pack, no longer need squander many precious days groping through blind leads for a passage to its destination, nor waste much time and effort coasting on a mountainous shore while the ice pilot scales some near-by peak to scout for open leads in the frozen sea. The expedition merely launches a seaplane that in the space of an hour or two can reconnoiter many miles ahead of the stalled ship. With a cameraman in the cockpit, it can at the same time chart hundreds of square miles with aerial photographs, which when assembled give a picture map of the region.

Even the virile art of sledging isn't what it used to be. The modern explorer uses a sledge that is much lighter, yet much stronger, than the old one. He has shod the runners with nickel so that they slide more easily. The load has been lightened so that more and better equipment can be carried with less effort. A silklike tent that can almost be crumpled into a man's fists is more durable and more weather-proof than the heavy canvas contraption of fifty years ago. In place of coal in sacks and casks of salted beef and ship's hard bread, the modern sledge carries a primus stove, concentrated food in tins, and a long-range rifle that makes yesterday's model seem as heavy by comparison as a Gettysburg musket.

The winter camp with everything in the way of luxury and diversion from a three-reel comedy to a Guernsey cow is a long cry from the depressing solitude which the six-months' winter imposed on early expeditions.

But though the material set-up has vastly changed, the human equation remains a constant factor. The same devotion to purpose that marked the heroic struggles of earlier men obviously animates the modern explorer.

Modern arctic exploration has salvaged as much inspiration as knowledge from its long succession of heroic predecessors.

H. T.

Just the Bird for the Job

The Value of Freedom

I am not a theorist, economist or authority on European affairs, but an ordinary woman who has spent considerable time in a dictator country, where I learned to value freedom. We have been asleep here in America, false prophets, with false assurances of safety and security, have lulled us into a state of apathy. Even now they are crying "Peace, peace, when there is no peace." The time has come for us to awaken in America. That which we hold most dear is endangered. Thousands can say all this, and are saying it in far better words than are at my command, but if I can only share with you a few of the experiences I had while living in Nazi Germany, perhaps they will help you as they helped me, to awaken to the value of freedom.

It is tea time in Herr and Frau K——'s charming villa in Zehlendorf, a lovely residential section of Berlin. We are a pleasant group. Herr Doktor B—— and his wife are giving us a vivid description of some of their experiences in South America where they lived for several years. The Herr Doktor is a brilliant man, a doctor of philosophy. Life was so comfortable in South America, he says, and now that he is back in Berlin, he finds it most disagreeable.

"The Government. . . ." He speaks loudly, but is at once interrupted by Frau K——. "Sh! you must speak softly. The servants will hear."

But the Herr Doktor has been away from his homeland long enough not to be controlled by fear, yet he goes on in a normal voice. "The Government is leading Germany to ruin." Although it must seem strange to you, now, two years ago in Germany, my friends felt that the road Hitler was traveling would lead inevitably to war with France and Britain, and that this war would spell ruin for Germany.

"I am a Saxon," Herr Doktor B—— goes on. "I fought in a Saxon regiment during the World War, and when the war was over, I among many others hoped Saxony would become a British province. We preferred to be governed by the British form of government, than by the Prussian. We felt more akin to the British than to the Prussian. The Prussian mentality is a warlike mentality and as long as we are governed by the Prussians, we will be a warlike nation."

* * *

Herr K—— adds his voice, although his wife continues to "Shush!" "Why does Hitler not make friends with England? Why does he align himself with the Italians? We have no use for the Italians. The Germans have never liked the Italians.

"Why," he turns to me, "do the Americans dislike us so? Is it because of the Jews? Is it because the press in your country, as we are told, is largely controlled by Jewish wealth?"

For a moment I could not find the right words. Then, I remember, I said slowly and thoughtfully: "You are partly right, in that we dislike your government because of its persecution of the Jews, but not merely because they are Jews. Persecution is opposed to the very essence of American thinking. American life is based on the foundation of freedom, the exact antithesis of all Naziism stands for. America is composed of people who left this part of the world to seek freedom, fleeing, many of them, from persecution in one form or another. Our national life is based on individual freedom of thought, speech, and action, which Naziism wholly condemns and destroys."

There was a pause, and Frau B—— said, "How delicious the Torte is," and Frau K—— said "Yes, isn't it? and how I worked for it. I went to three shops, and at each I got one egg, and the *Schlagsahne* (whipped cream) is the first we've had in a month. Having an American guest in the house makes it easier to get a few extras. And now next month I'm losing Oswald (the houseman). The time for his military service is here. He will be in the air force. And it is so difficult to get a good man, almost impossible. They all are working for the Government."

Oswald came out to bring fresh tea, and the conversation stopped abruptly.

"How awful," I thought, "to be afraid of one's servants."

* * *

And then there was the time also at Frau K——'s when they decorated the table for me in honor of the Fourth of July. I had mentioned casually the day before that tomorrow was the great holiday in America.

In the center of the table was an American flag made out of cardboard. Even the number of stars was correct. A niece of the household had looked it up in her history book. Streamers of red, white, and blue ribbon beginning at the four corners of the table and converging to the center where the flag was, made a beautiful picture. I was deeply touched. Never before or since has our national day of independence held the significance for me that it did that evening in Berlin. We had an especially nice dinner for the occasion, and I must tell them all about the meaning of the "Fourth," and the signing of the Declaration of Independence. I remember being ashamed at not being able to answer some of their more specific inquiries, for the entire evening they bombarded me with questions about America.

M.C. G.

(To Be Concluded Tomorrow)

Mirror of World Opinion

An Old Argument

"But in order to save the country from Fascism you would just make the country Fascist yourself!" It is the old argument, the argument that in one form or another has paralyzed the democrats and paved the way for the Fascist advance throughout the last twenty years.

But there is an answer—an answer to be found where the totalitarians find theirs—and that is in our own courage and our own convictions. The idea that we are the slaves of "tendencies," that if we take one step in a given direction we must inevitably take all the others, that if we imitate the totalitarians in some things in order to defend ourselves against them we must inescapably become totalitarians in everything and for good, is a false idea—unless by weakly believing it we make it true.

If we put on armor to meet an armed attack, it is always possible to put it off again—as we did put it off, too hurriedly, if anything, after 1918.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

Is This a World Revolution?

By George Soule

In the New Republic

I believe the peoples of the democracies have been tricked into a false attitude by the more vehement enemies of totalitarianism—those who hated the adversary more than they loved and understood what he was attacking. . . .

In the interest of shaking ourselves free from the delusions that can lead only to disaster, a few rough theses may be presented, for further discussion.

This war cannot restore the kind of Western world, or the kind of societies within it, which existed at its beginning. No matter who wins, there will be revolutionary consequences everywhere. . . .

The result need not be Hitlerism if democracies will accept the necessary economic means and use it for their own ends. The job does not require political dictatorship, or mystic racism, or hostility to science, or concentration camps, or espionage among citizens, or terror against minority groups.

The Churchill Government in Britain has placed all industry and property at the service of the State, while retaining the rule of Parliament, substantial freedom of speech and civil rights of citizens. Labor organization is not destroyed but, on the contrary, its leaders have been placed in positions of real command. Britain is advancing social measures even under the pressure of defeat in war and the threat of invasion—she is forced to do so as a measure of defense. Thus she has called to the support of the State the enthusiasm of essential democracy.

* * *

When peace comes, if it is not a peace of defeat, there cannot be demobilization to the old basis. Democracy will be compelled to use a mobilized industry for social ends within each nation. But the turning of this instrument to creativeness rather than destruction will depend absolutely on the building of international order, which will not consist merely of agreements between small and weak States which do not comprise efficient economic units. There must be organic political and economic unity in Europe, and economic order throughout the world.

The democratic world must recapture from Hitler and Mussolini the revolutionary slogans which—largely for propaganda purposes—they have stolen. The very mark of democracy is that it is not fixed, but leaves the way open for continual and repeated revolution, by constitutional means. Its highest value is not its past achievement but its promise. It was born with energy and with devotion to the community. Its true essence is not the diffuse, the lax and careless and self-seeking sort of thing about which those who say we shall have to surrender it are now wringing their hands. In crisis it has always demanded, and henceforth it will demand more regularly, the disciplined co-operation of free men in the use of all material and human resources in the service of the common good. The chief present duty of democrats is to end the power of those internal parasites who have kept it weak and static and have nearly betrayed it to its enemies.

* * *

At peril of extinction, democracy must resume the historical initiative which belongs to it. This initiative, for mere military purposes, will have to be expressed first of all in the economic front. It can and must be used, not merely to create a stronger military power than any which it may have to face, but a firmer social structure, a better and more wholesome life for all its citizens. The purpose of mobilization must be not merely to prevent defeat, but to win. And it must be not merely to win the war, but to establish a sound and creative peace, more genuinely revolutionary in its answer to the demands of life and the aspirations of the common man than anything its enemies can offer.

It is time to stop bewailing what has happened and to stop trying to see how little of what we have we need to surrender. It is time to stop wondering how much of our enemy's method we shall have weakly to imitate. It is time to stop speculating which foreign creed we shall have to accept.

This country possesses a more fertile soil and deeper roots for revolutionary aspirations in the democratic direction. We shall find within our own history and tradition the inspiration for a progressive world leadership which can be incomparably more vital than that of the Third Reich. . . . At the heart of democracy is the seed of abundant life. Its apparently suicidal behavior in recent years is the work, not of its true sons, but of those who have repressed it, because they were terrified by its genius and its power.

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